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The Trend of the Campaign

Conservative hopes dwindle in Quebec—Blue ruin cry fails to stir Ontario—Outcome doubtful as ever

THE election campaign is in full swing in every province of the Dominion.

The leaders of the two parties have toured the West and the far East, and now are concentrating on the central provinces. Only a few days remain until polling day, when the hurricane of eloquence to which the citizens have been subjected will suddenly cease, leaving them deafened and uncomfortable in the strange quietness which will follow.

The business commonly described as "educating the electorate" is now underway, and the electorate is duly learning that most politicians have learned, to boredom, the ABC's of a score of national problems, while with the XYZ's of most of them, they are less familiar than with Ptolemaic astronomy.

What They Think of Each Other

Mr. Meighen has appeared on hundreds of platforms and has so carried himself that the audiences might sense something of the magic of his oaken character, his simple, vivid mind, his passion for getting things right, his unerring ability to hit nails on their heads, and, above all, his long suffering patience with an electorate which hitherto has declined to put him in office.

Mr. King, likewise, has appeared before multitudes, and trusted that the sunlight of his character would shrivel up whatever suspicions may have been aroused over the customs investigations—even as the noon-day sun will shrivel up a worm which has strayed on to the pavement.

In dealing with each other, the leaders have been generous only in the length of their references. Mr. Meighen has sought to show that Mr. King knew all about the maladministration of the customs department, and yet permitted it to continue. From Mr. Meighen's speeches, one would gather that Mr. King combines the weaknesses of an inefficient serpent with those of a sophisticated dove. Mr. King, on the other hand, paints his opponent in the sombre colors of a dictator and a tyrant. His tenure of the premiership constitutes a menace to the liberty of the nation.

It must be admitted that both leaders have forgotten at times that a great many plain electors have always made a distinction between the solemn assurances of statesmen and the equally solemn assurances of gentlemen in-freedom coats who sell bottles filled with various medicinal compounds, and who take off their hats and call upon Heaven to blast the health of their own darling children if their medicines do not cure colds, measles, lumbago, ring-worm, etc., within a few hours of taking.

The Uncertainty of Elections

Any effort to sum up the present trend of the campaign and to forecast the result of the vote must be qualified by the dictum of Sir John A. Macdonald, who declared that elections and horse races were equally uncertain.

However, there are several fundamental factors which aid in summing up the present situation. Holding the prevailing party strength steadily in view, and accepting it as being true that the Conservatives are practically at the zenith of their power in English-speaking Canada, it must follow that their hopes of achieving a majority are centred in Quebec. From the Liberal point of view, the situation is reversed. Accepting it as true that the Liberals will hold Quebec, their hopes of regaining office must be centred in English-speaking Canada, and particularly Ontario. It is generally admitted that outside of Ontario and Quebec the two parties will emerge with relatively the same number of seats as they possessed in the last parliament. What the Conservatives may gain in the maritimes and British Columbia, they probably will lose on the prairies.

It therefore would seem that the key to the present situation is to be found in the trend of public opinion in the two central provinces.

The Constitutional Issue in Quebec

The first six weeks of the campaign have brought a general hardening of opinion in Quebec. There the constitutional issue has aroused, and is continuing to arouse, the keenest interest among the rural population. Something of feeling can be gauged from the experiences of a man who spent a Sunday fishing in Labelle, the constituency of Henri Bourassa. Entering a village shortly after the conclusion of mass, this visitor found the good citizens congregating in clumps at street corners, eagerly discussing the advent of the rebellion, and comparing information on the number of fire-arms and other lethal weapons they possessed, wherewith they proposed to join the rebel forces.

Bourassa, it should not be forgotten, is the grandson of Louis Joseph Papineau, just as W. L. Mackenzie King is the grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie. The French Canadians apparently saw nothing grotesque in the prospect of these two grandsons of revolutionary sires once again hoisting the banner of freedom, and challenging to mortal combat Baron Byng, Arthur Meighen and other dragons of autocracy.

It is quite apparent that the constitutional issue, coupled with a firm conviction that the customs probe was an act of persecution levelled by the Conservatives against Quebec, has obliterated all others.

This trend of opinion in the ancient province has been greatly stimulated by two factors.

The Failure of Patenaude

In the first place, the campaign so far has proved that Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Conservative leader in Quebec, is a discredited public man. The word is not used in an ugly sense. Before he placed his neck under the party yoke and joined the Meighen government, he was, for some unaccountable reason, a man of supposedly magic power in Quebec. According to the Conservatives from English-speaking Canada, if only they could get him, then all would be well. To this general view, there were a few French-Canadian Conservatives who yielded a very doubting assent. Senator L'Esperance, now in command of the Conservative machine in Quebec, was never sure that Patenaude would be an asset to the party, and his doubts increased as time advanced until, when Mr. Meighen was forming his cabinet, the senator threw the full weight of his influence against Patenaude. Nor was Senator L'Esperance alone in this opinion. A great many prominent Quebec Conservatives sensed that Patenaude had done all the political manoeuvring and somersaulting that a public man could do and retain a shred of public esteem and confidence.

However, so great was Mr. Patenaude's reputation that Mr. Meighen declined the advice of his French-Canadian friends, and sought him as chief lieutenant in Quebec.

Today it has become clear that this was a costly error. Mr. Patenaude, on the admission of his own supporters, will not carry his constituency—Jacques Cartier. His campaign throughout Quebec is proving ineffective; electors will not come and listen to a man who has been so many things to so many people in the last few months.

Patenaude seemed great before they got him; the man of supernatural, fairy-like powers. Now the Conservatives are as disillusioned as the small boy who has discovered that Santa Claus is only the Sunday School superintendent.

The second calamity that has befallen the Conservative campaign in Quebec, is the untimely death of Hon.

Turn over to Page 20

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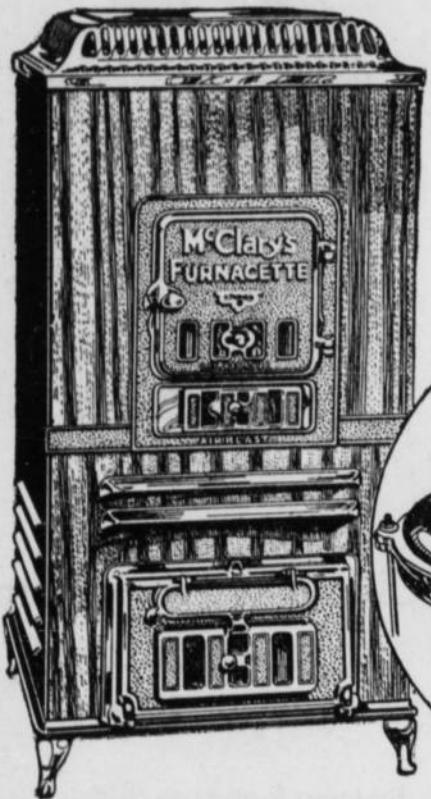
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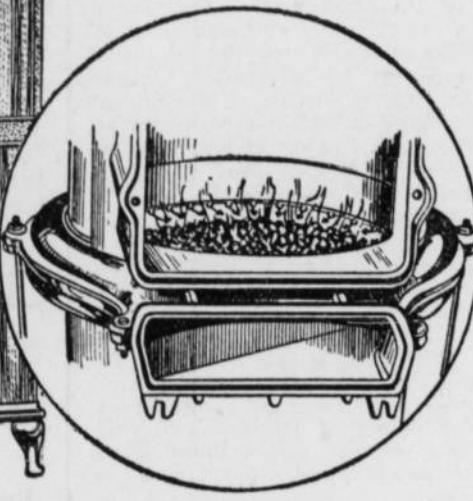
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Michael Clark--An Appreciation

A mighty voice is stilled but his influence goes marching on

By R. J. DEACHMAN

IN the autumn of 1905 a Liberal banquet was held in the city of Calgary. There were many speakers and the usual types of utterances.

Along in the evening a stalwart, ruddy form arose and started to speak. Few recognized him, but as the measured sentences followed one another, and the strange timbre of his voice filled the banqueting room, the whispered word was passed around—it was Dr. Clark, an Englishman, a settler out near Olds. I recall little of that speech save the words:

"As yet the waxen mold is soft,
The opening page is fair;
It's left for those who rule as now
To leave their impress there."

Twenty-one years later he was destined to pass on, but the impress of his life touched not only his adopted province of Alberta, but the whole of Canada.

The Undying Courtesy

Shortly after that I moved west and never saw him again until the summer of 1911. He visited the coast to address a series of political meetings along with the late Senator Templeton, then minister of mines in the Laurier government. It fell to my lot to make the poor third for the distinguished pair. Humanity has its soft spots. We remember relatively trivial acts of kindness and forget events that ought to be historic. I recall those meetings more for the deaf courtesies of these two old veterans to an amateur in politics than for anything else that happened.

Together in Vancouver we looked over the harbor. His eye flashed. "Magnificent," he exclaimed, "but where are the ships?" That night on the platform he threw back his head—his voice rolled out in the tone of taunting defiance of which he was such a master. "Magnificent harbor," he exclaimed, "but afraid to put ships on it; men with the blood of the Vikings in their veins, but afraid to sail the seven seas! You plead with the government to dredge the Narrows to let ships in, but build a customs wall to keep them out. Such is the strange gospel of protection!"

Fighting Prejudice

During the naval controversy Michael Clark and Frank Oliver spoke one night in Calgary. There are scenes we witness only once in a lifetime—that was one of them. Feeling about giving three ships to the motherland, the proposal of the Borden government, ran high. The crowd was hysterical. They tried, by singing "Rule Britannia," to prevent the speakers being heard. They succeeded in a measure in doing so, with the Honorable Frank, even though he is no novice on the platform. Then followed Dr. Clark. He had mastered the art of the orator in starting slowly and letting the theme fill his whole being as he marched along. In his introduction he spoke of the relationship of the "big interests" to the West. The hecklers started to sing. Clark's voice rose above the opening note of the singers—"And their lash reaches you out here even while you sing 'Britons never shall be slaves!'" A stroke of lightning could not have changed the scene more quickly. The singing stopped—the audience cheered. From that moment he was absolute master

of the situation. It was the greatest triumph of reason over prejudice I have ever witnessed.

The Aftermath

The war changed Dr. Clark's world. It brought to him the bitterness of personal loss. All wars are a loss to Liberalism. The passions roused die slowly—the prejudices are used to increase trade barriers. This war was the worst of all wars so far as these things were concerned. Bitter, too, were the severances of old friendships and the making of new alliances with men whose political creeds were to him as hopeless as eternal night. Once in the blackness of the struggle he attacked Sir Wilfrid Laurier with all the aroused bitterness of which he was capable. But the Old Chief was wise to the ways of the world. Not once by voice or manner did he ever exhibit resentment. On several occasions, as if the memory lingered with him, I have heard the Doctor quote Sir Wilfrid Laurier's words, "One cannot afford to harbor personal resentments in politics." Then there came a time when the silver tongue of the Liberal chieftain was stilled, and in a speech rich with feeling and sympathy, Dr. Clark poured out a masterly eulogy of his old friend.

The Golden Age

Dr. Clark was a product of the Golden Age in politics. He grew up in the traditions of Cobden and Bright, of Morley and Gladstone, and Campbell-Bannerman. 1900 to 1914 in Canada was in a measure a continuation of the same period. The

voice of Cartwright was still at least a vibrant memory. Laurier was rolling back the map of Canada in a great constructive era. It was the age of faith and lofty confidence and high endeavor. He filled a place in that spacious time of our history few men have filled. In the patch-work frenzy of the after-war period his voice was drowned by the more clamant note of selfishness and self-seeking, but who can measure the value of such a life?

The Lasting Influence

Dr. Clark was a fundamental free trader. Since the war the world has gone mad with the spirit of protection. Canada alone seems to have kept its head above the storm. It would perhaps be foolish to say that one man alone had been big enough in our age and in our wide-flung Dominion to rule the waves of passion. Still from little acorns mighty oaks have grown, and who will attempt to measure and weigh the power and influence for freedom of that mighty voice now stilled? Stilled, yet still it rings! The great singer raises her voice a thousand miles away and it does not seem to carry far, but somewhere, far distant, a receiving set picks up the words, and the voice floats out once more in the air. I like to think of my old friend that way. Here and there throughout this country there will always be minds attuned to hear that voice. Time lets everything perish, but truth and the things for which Dr. Clark strove in his day may be the commonplaces of tomorrow, for the dreams of the dreamer come true, and the world still moves onward to the light.



Michael Clark, 1861-1926

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The Issues in this Election

WITH the general election a little more than two weeks off the elector in Western Canada is brought face to face with two problems. The first is to decide in his own mind on the policies best suited to promote the prosperity of this part of the Dominion. The second problem—and it is the serious one—is how to vote to give the country the best chance of having the policies it needs put into effect. It is true that Western Canada is not all of Canada. It is true that policies that may be considered to be of the most



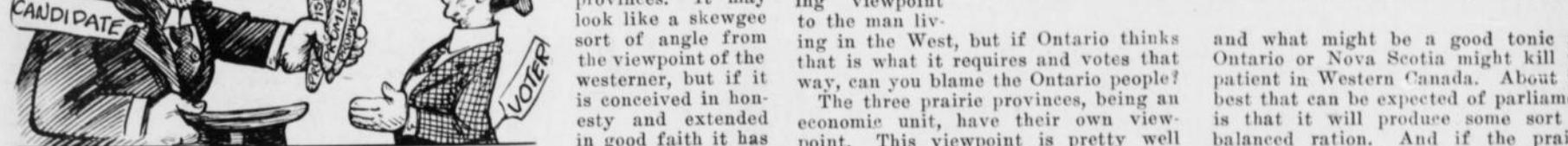
Before and after election day

benefit to Western Canada—meaning the three prairie provinces—would not be beneficial to the Eastern provinces in the same degree. In the main, the East is not favorable to a lower tariff; in the main, the East is not kindly disposed toward the statutory Crow's Nest rates on grain and flour moving eastward; in the main, the East is not enthusiastic about the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and the opening of a new seaboard to the people of Western Canada.

Westerners First Duty

The East is not keen about any of these things; it is cool about some of them and hostile and active in its opposition to others. Under these circumstances and having some regard for the all-round development of Canada and the promotion of national strength and unity, is the citizen of the West justified in asking for a lower tariff on the implements of production and the ordinary necessities of life? What are we going to say when we are accused of selfishness and sectionalism? Are we justified in taking a look at the map somewhere on this side of Kenora, and running westward to the foothills of the Rockies, and saying: "We are going to vote on September 14 for what we believe will be the best policies for this area of the Dominion!"

Certainly we are. A farmer's first duty in a community of farms is toward his own farm; a reeve's first duty is toward his own municipality; a father's first duty is toward his own family, and a westerner's first duty is toward the Canadian west. If he does not adopt that policy he is going to be trimmed until by comparison with him



When Liberalism is inclined to sleep the Progressives pinch its ear

a closely sheared sheep will look as if it were wearing a coonskin coat. If the Western Canadian does not let that thought rattle inside his head he will find something else rattling on it from the outside. Experience is the best teacher—if you can live long enough to make some use of the experience.

Let us get down to cases. The maritime provinces look at Canadian problems from one angle—the angle being that of the maritime provinces. It may look like a skewee sort of angle from the viewpoint of the westerner, but if it is conceived in honesty and extended in good faith it has to be accepted as representing the genuine viewpoint of the three provinces on the Atlantic seaboard. If the people of the maritime provinces are sensible—and they have been known to admit that much—they will send to Ottawa men who are seized with the reality and importance of the maritime viewpoint.

Then there is the Quebec angle. Quebec has its own problems and its own viewpoint. We will take it for granted that the men who go to Ottawa to represent the constituencies in the province of Quebec are honest and fair representatives of the Quebec viewpoint. If they are not, so much the worse for the province that has given us Cartier, Laurier, and the customs scandal.

We come to Ontario. It has to be admitted that Ontario has a viewpoint. Ontario is wealthy and important, and it is anxious to be more so. A majority of Ontario people seem to have the idea—if their brain is behind their votes—that certain policies applied to

federal government will be good for Ontario. Ontario in the main, is opposed to Sunday golf, the sale of ice cream cones on Sunday, lower tariffs, and the spending of any money on the Hudson Bay Railway. It may be an odd-looking viewpoint to the man living in the West, but if Ontario thinks that is what it requires and votes that way, can you blame the Ontario people?

The three prairie provinces, being an economic unit, have their own viewpoint. This viewpoint is pretty well known in Western Canada. As a matter of fact it is also pretty well known in Eastern Canada, which is the cause of a good deal of the snorting you hear coming from the east of the Great Lakes.

West of the Rockies we have another viewpoint. It is the most natural thing in the world for British Columbia to have its own viewpoint. It has its worries about its fruit, its canned salmon, its lumber, its Chinese, Japs, Hindus and Native Sons. If it did not have its own viewpoint it would mean that it did not have a head. And British Columbia has a head, in addition to the sheep's heads that have been seen on the sea serpents in its inland lakes.

Well, what is to become of all these viewpoints? Left to themselves they might produce nothing but a cross-eyed Canada. But taken and rolled around together at Ottawa until the sharp corners and the oblique angles have been worn down they might give us a pretty respectable-looking Dominion. Surely that is the objective of all good Canadians.

Balanced Ration of Legislation

Canada is not one solid economic unit. The sooner that is admitted openly and discussed frankly, the better for everybody. It has regional problems

and what might be a good tonic for Ontario or Nova Scotia might kill the patient in Western Canada. About the best that can be expected of parliament is that it will produce some sort of balanced ration. And if the prairie provinces do not have the right men at Ottawa to dump the right material into the mixing pot, Western Canada will find that the ration prescribed for it by the national doctors will merely send it around with a severe case of indigestion and a pain in the stomach.

Practical people realize that in matters of government where conflicting interests press for consideration, they cannot expect to get everything for which they ask. This does not mean, however, that they are not justified in pressing to the limit for what they think they should have. The West is entitled to send representatives to Ottawa who will stand up for the West. They will get knocked down now and again, but they will get more because they stood up than if they never stood up at all.

What the West Wants

What does the West want from Ottawa? There is only one kind of Westerner. When the record is searched it is found that we in the West all get our bread and butter at a common table. Experience has taught us that whether we live in the city or on the land, whether we stir up the soil with a golf stick or with a plow, we are dependent on the same source for the things that keep us alive and make golf clubs and

Turn over to Page 35



Canada is not one solid economic unit. The sooner that is admitted openly and discussed frankly the better for everybody.

FATHER

By LESLIE GORDON BARNARD

I SUPPOSE there are some who will think it beastly nervy of me to write this, but I read the other day that "the average mentality of people is that of a child of thirteen," and I'm fourteen and usually come somewhere in the first five in our class at school. Besides, the newspapers made a horrible jumble of the thing, and the two pictures looked like nothing on earth.

It's always awfully hard to know where to start a thing, isn't it? Well, as this is to be about father, I'd maybe better start with him, hadn't I?

As a little bit of a shaver I always thought my dad was the best looking man, just as he was best in every other way. And then it began to happen—I mean that time Jud Sloane got smart coming home from school. You see, I'd started to argue something or other with him, and he just stared at me and laughed, and said: "You look just like your father does when we run on his lawn. Maybe you'll grow up into a funny little man like that!" I suppose I got red and mad; anyway he doubled up and began shouting out: "Yah! Yah! Funny face! Funny face, jest like your father! Jest like your father!"

Naturally I licked him for it, and made him say it wasn't true—about my father, you know—but when I got home, dad was back early from the office, and was raking up the lawn like you do in spring. I tried to tell myself he didn't look funny at all, with his queer, thick glasses perched a little forward on his nose, and his weak eyes, and his sandy hair standing up in tufts where he wasn't bald. In fact, I said out loud to Rover, the dog we had then: "Pshaw! nobody looks right, out working in their shirt sleeves with a smudge on their nose!" And then dad called out: "Hey, son, just in time to help me with these leaves!" And I remembered how we burned leaves every year, and what fun it was, with the jolly old smoke smarting your eyes like anything, and smelling so good and springy; and I felt sort of queer in the throat, I was so glad he was just my same old dad as ever.

Well, that was all right, of course. And then, that night at the table sis had some school chum of hers in to eat with us, and they were talking about school and things, and father made a fearful crack about something, and the girls tittered, and mother said: "Why, William, don't make yourself look so ignorant!"

And father said: "My dear, it's no effort at all! You forget when I was the age of Robert here"—that's my big brother—"I was driving Stoates' delivery wagon!"

And you should have seen how red mother got, because she was counting a lot on Mary Drysdale's coming to tea with sis, because the Drysdales were friends of the Rawlins and the Andrews, and people that mother just ached to know.

Anyway, mother said: "I shouldn't brag about it, dear, things like that that happened so long ago!"

I suppose father saw he'd put his foot in it all round, and he got flustered, and forgot himself and started to butter a piece of bread in the palm of his hand, like mother had trained him not to do, and she had to say, "William!"—in her special voice for that kind of thing; and dad's ears got red at the tips, and looked twice larger than they were, and he put down the slice and looked as if he didn't care if he ate anything or not.

Well, that was that!

And then, the very next week I was sent down to our church with a cake or something for a social, and I happened into a room where a lot of the men were having a meeting of some

kind, and I heard my father's name mentioned, and then one of the other men said:

"William Marshall! Oh, he'd never do! He'll be useful on the committee to work, but we've got to have somebody who counts for something to head it up!"

And I just crept out, and found Mrs. Drysdale, and she said: "Is that a cake little boy?"

"Yes'm!" I said. "From—from Mrs. Marshall!"

"Oh, yes," she said. "Mrs. Marshall!"

And I went out feeling as if I had been born all wrong, and when I met Jud, who'd forgotten what I'd done to him before, and he yelled: "Yah! Yah! Funny face! Jest like yer father! Jest like yer father!"—I pretended I didn't see him, and cut up a back alley, and sat on an ash can to think it through, and a yellow cat came and made friends with me.

II

Well, you've got to go on living, no matter how you were born. I sort

Sis bit her lip and got red again, and said:

"Don't you know enough to shake hands, Wesley? You are rude! Run along now, it's time you were in bed!"

There are some things a fellow simply won't stand. So you can imagine how glad I was one night a month later when I heard voices going pretty fast down stairs, and I crept out in my nightie and listened, and I heard sis sort of snivelling, and dad said: "I won't have it, I tell you! What do we know about this Smith boy, except that he works in a bank, and looks like a blamed dude, and knows when to stand up and when to sit down, and how to juggle his cutlery?"

And then mother's voice—her special one:

"William, I am surprised at you! It seems that as soon as this family tries to do anything, or go anywhere, or be anything, you try to spoil it. Calvert Smith is a friend of the Drysdales, and surely that's enough!"

"Humph!" said father, but I could tell he was weakening. "The Drysdales!"

"William," said mother. "If you're going to interfere with our daughter's life as you have with mine in everything I've tried to do, I shall



go crazy!"

"Interfere, my dear!" said father, in his smallest voice, and I knew without seeing him just how he'd look.

Well, father said nothing after that, but he seemed awfully worried now and then when you looked at him, and he didn't think you were. And, evenings, he'd sit there sometimes, rustling his newspaper and coughing as if he was about to speak, especially that time when mother said she was motoring to town with the Drysdales for the opera, and Calvert Smith would be along, and make it so nice for sis, who was to go, too, of course. But father ended, as he always did, by getting behind his paper again and saying nothing. Then mother and sis looked at each other, and nodded as if they were amused, just like they would say: "Poor father, he's so hopelessly out of date and incompetent!" And I sat there digging my pencil into my lesson books, and actually praying God to make my father tell them off good and plenty! But he never did . . . and it suddenly struck me, as it never had before, that that was why father didn't count for anything much in town!

III

Well, it seemed after all as if it didn't matter much whether father counted for anything in town or not, as long as his family handled it for him!

Mother was out at things no end now, and I heard sis say one day to Robert that mom had a good chance of being next year's president of the Women's Club. And Robert was on the Students' Council at the College, and doing fine, and actually going with Marcella Andrews, and everybody knew they were as good as engaged. Sis was expecting her own ring from Calvert Smith, just as soon as he could get time to run up to town to get it from the best jewellers there.

Father said: "Why don't he go to

Stamford's! They have 'em as high as seven hundred dollars! Seems like he should be able to do pretty well at that!"

And mother said quickly with a glance at sis's red face: "I quite agree with Calvert, one can do better in the city!"

"Besides," said father mildly, "he hasn't spoken to me yet!"

Mother looked at sis, and they both coughed a little behind their serviettes, and went on eating as if father was a child, and had said something foolish that must be over-looked.

Anyway, father must have begun to give in, for when Calvert Smith had some kind of trouble with the manager of his bank and got cheeky and resigned, father found a place for him in the office at Seaman's—where father was chief clerk. Sis cried a good deal about then, and maybe it was just that father couldn't bear to see her that way.

And maybe it was because of sis's feeling so badly that time, that father kept quiet when sis came to tea one day with a tremendous solitaire on her left hand. Or maybe it was just the way mother looked at him.

IV

Ever since I can remember, I used to like to visit Seaman's place. They're big people in lumber, you know, and we fellows used to think there was nothing like the games you could play about the stacks of lumber.

It must have been a couple of weeks after sis got her ring that I went down alone. It was one of those days you get in September just after school opens, and you feel as if you were just so chuck full of all kinds of big things inside you you'd burst for sheer joy. Well, anyway, I went to Seaman's yard, and sat on a pile of slabs, and watched the men loading a freight car with great long boards, and listened to the whining of the saw-mill, and smelt the fresh sawdust, and I felt that if I once could get started to work, nothing just nothing could stop me. I'd have mills and yards all over the country, and I'd just go travelling round from one to the other, and wherever I went everyone would step about and say: "Yes, Mr. Marshall!" and "No, Mr. Marshall!" and when I went through the works and yards, the men would touch their caps, like they do to old man Seaman, and I would smile and nod to them to show it really didn't mean anything to me that I was Mr. Marshall—the lumber king.

And just then father came out of the little office with his hands full of papers, and that funny ink-stained luster coat that he wears, and went up to the foreman of the gang loading the car, and said something; and the man didn't touch his cap or anything, but just looked at father as if he didn't matter, and then grinned and said: "Sure, I'll do that, Bill!"

Father didn't seem to see me there, perhaps because old man Seaman was at the window with his hands in his pockets, and his gold watch chain across his big bay-window stomach, and his fierce chin and bushy eyebrows. Father might not like to have any family scene in business hours.

But anyway, I didn't think much about it at all. I was just wondering what mother would say if she came down and heard one of the men call father "Bill!"

V

I can remember just what I was thinking when father came out that second time from the office, and saw me, and spoke to me, for old man Seaman wasn't at the window any longer. It was a thing we were learning at school. I'd go to that place where it says:

"The shattering trumpet shrilleth high,
The hard brands shiver on the steel,
The splinter'd spear-shafts crack and fly,
The horse and rider reel:

They reel, they roll in clangling lists—"

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Innocents Aloft

F. J. Whiting, a Saskatchewan farmer who enjoyed the novel experience of a ride in the Paris-London air mail, describes its thrills

To fly or not to fly was the question. By aeroplane from Paris to London sounded, as one lady friend put it, "too awfully ripping for words." On the other hand the added cost over the ordinary fare would be about \$15 each for my wife and myself. But as we might not get the chance again for years, and as all our friends thought we were afraid to undertake it, the "ayes" finally had it.

Consequently, toward the end of our stay in Paris we dropped into Cook's office opposite the Madeleine and enquired if they could book us a couple of tickets to London by aeroplane.

"Certainly, sir," answered the clerk. "Thursday? Yes, sir. The company's motor picks you up at the Hotel Edouard VII. and takes you out to Le Bourget. The plane leaves from there at twelve noon sharp every day."

The two tickets set us back 1,205 francs. Out of a \$50 traveller's cheque we received in change just about enough to tip two porters and a taxi-driver.

While waiting for the car on Thursday morning, Jean, my wife, complained of a rather unpleasant feeling located somewhere about a foot or so south of her chin. She said it reminded her of how she felt when on her way to the dentist. Peculiarly enough I also had a queer unpleasant feeling in my insides. It reminded me of the last time I was due to make a speech before a large audience. While we were thus companionably swapping symptoms of what in England they call funk, and we in America call cold feet, the bus arrived—a huge impressive affair labelled "Imperial Airways Ltd." and surrounded instantly by a small mob of porters eager to assist these millionaire travellers and their belongings on board.

There were only three other passengers, all men. One of them a tall, thin chap, was dressed in the uniform of the Royal Air Force. We thought he was to be our pilot, but later learned he was to take over another plane loaded with express and mail. The other two, though strangers, at once proceeded to get acquainted, and, I suspect, hide their nervousness as much as possible.

Le Bourget, a suburb of Paris, is noted chiefly for its market gardens and the huge aerodrome. One gathers by the substantial appearance of the buildings that it is intended as a permanent home and jumping off place for the several air-lines that now use it. We turned in at one of the entrances and alighted at the Imperial Air-ways building. Here we showed our passports and were asked if we were taking out any gold. After assuring our heavily bewhiskered interrogator that all of our gold and nearly all of our silver was "Napoo. Finee!" we were directed to the scales where, after carefully weighing each of us, we were given our seats in the plane. Each passenger is allowed to take along 30 pounds of luggage. Excess is charged for of course.

The custom used to be that a passenger, before embarking on an air-voyage, had to give the name and address of someone to whom his remains might be sent in the event of the plane descending earlier than schedule time. This pleasant little feature has been omitted lately, and all we did was sign a sort of visitors' book.

Hopes and Fears

The weather had been dull for a week or more, varying from damp to very wet. This morning was bright and clear. The sun shone gloriously and the wind blew high. I think it must have been awfully cold, too, for I remember shivering at least a half-inch each way for the next three or four hours. I was a bit hopeful that it was too windy for the trip, but while we waited in the office a chap came in dressed in leathers. The clerk looked up as he entered. "Weather all right, I suppose?" "Oh, yes," answered Leathers, lit a cigarette, and hustled off out again. The clerk made



All ready to hop off from LeBourget. Mrs. Whiting on the right.

a note in his book and we went outside to have a look around and to see about something to eat.

Inside a well-built brick building we found a lunch counter, but were told we would have no time to stay and eat as the plane was due to leave within five minutes. However, lunch baskets were supplied at the rate of 25 francs each, and I proceeded to stock up.

"Not for me, thanks," said Jean, "I couldn't eat a thing. Just get enough for yourself. I think I will be sick as soon as we start anyway."

As she usually starts to get sea-sick about the time we are discussing sailing dates and stays that way until the boat is just completing its return voyage, I thought so, too. But, of course, one has to be polite when in charge of a lady. For that matter I did not feel hungry either, but it was noon, and, of course, I knew I would not be sick so it would only be a matter of a very short time before I would be hungry as usual. So I just bought one basket, tucked it under my arm and we walked out to where the plane was now waiting.

Two more passengers had turned up and the six of us stood watching the porter stow our luggage in the rear compartment. I took a snap-shot of the plane, but I was shivering so with the cold or something that the picture blurred. My wife is looking to see that I do not beat it at the last minute. I suppose she was afraid I'd go and leave her. Women are terrible cowards I think.

The Cabin Fittings

Our plane was a small one and meant to accommodate nine passengers only. Many of them are much larger and in the summer are usually full on the London-Paris route. The cabin was about 15 feet long and about six wide, sloping up toward the engine. The pilot had a little compartment all to himself up on top. The seats were single and comfortably cushioned, a narrow gangway running between them to allow the passengers opportunity for a little exercise. Toilet facilities were provided at the rear of the cabin, even cuspidors were snugly nestling under each seat, though as smoking was forbidden I did not then see what use they could possibly have.

Over each seat a packet containing a life-belt was secured. A notice on each packet informed me that in the event of the plane falling into the ocean full directions for adjusting the life-belt would be found inside the packet. A picture of a sudden descent in mid-channel crossed my mind; prayers, curses and lamentations. A huge splash. Water pouring in through all the cracks. Weeping, wailing and gasping for breath. Passengers studiously perusing printed instructions on how the well-dressed man wears his life-belt.

Windows, decorated with dinky cur-

that if the plane had to come down for anything she'd get out and never get in again.

"Woman," I answered, fervently, "you said a mouthful."

However, nothing seemed to be the matter with the engine and we soon sighted the coast of France. Of course there is one thing to be said for air-line travel, one does get a good view. Strangely enough, though, one forgets about the scenery as a thing of possible beauty and spends his time grading the landscape into either good, bad or doubtful, holding in his mind the single idea of the plane having to make a forced landing.

My neighbor in the opposite seat was looking worse if anything. The other fellows, too, were looking extremely thoughtful. My wife was standing it fine apparently. Once she even turned around and smiled encouragingly at me.

Then we were over the water. Far, far down below we could see the long rollers dashing over the sands. Shipping of all sizes looking very small from our height. To our surprise the air was quite steady over the water and the plane trundled along with very little more motion than a steamboat on a river. Someone timed us crossing the Channel and later informed us we did it in sixteen minutes. This respite gave me a chance to quieten somewhat my rollicking rollickers inside, but it was a very brief respite.

As soon as we had crossed the chalk cliffs of little old England the merry game recommenced. The old plane bucked and sun-fished; she'd start to loop-the-loop; change her mind and fall over side-ways; commence a nose-dive and then go level again. We all did our best to keep the thing on an even keel, but though we braced our feet and shoved over in the opposite way to the one she wanted to fall, it didn't seem to make much difference. When she got ready she would come back and start to fall in another direction.

The English scenery differed from the French chiefly in that there were more trees scattered about in England, though there seemed to be a larger proportion of nice level pasture fields which evened things up.

Secret Rejoicing

Shortly after sighting the big aerodrome at Croydon, we commenced to descend. The descent was not so bad except when the pilot banked too sharply. A few good, honest bumps as we landed seemed very comforting after all we had been through. The trip took just three hours, the very fastest train and boat doing the journey in something over seven hours.

As we got out I noticed my neighbor was sporting a regular color scheme. He had added green to his other facial hues. The customs formalities only took a few minutes; passports again inspected and then, heigho for little old London once more. Two of the party party were going to the Hotel Cecil and our chauffeur asked me where he could put us off. "Same place, I guess," I answered. "Pretty decent hotel to stop at, isn't it?" "Oh, yes, sir, quite one of the best in London."

"Very well, then, put us down there."

At the door of the Cecil we dispensed another tip or two, nodded adieu to our fellow adventurers and caught a tram for our modest headquarters in Shepherd's Bush.

Over a cup of tea we were telling the tale of our latest escapade. "And what was in the lunch basket?" asked someone.

"Hanged if I know," I replied, "I left it in the plane. The only time I touched it was when I kicked it out of the way while reaching for the cuspidor!"

Was I sick? You bet I was sick! Moreover I stayed sick until that plane had time to go to Hong-Kong and back!

We have resolved that before we go up in one of those things again we will be sure they are properly equipped with brand new anti-wobblers.



A close up of a young antelope—one of those running on the Blazier farm

TWENTY-SIX years ago "Charlie the Wolfer" was wandering round the streets of Minneapolis after a successful hunting season. He had sold his heads and he and his pal had had their fill of the city.

"Say," remarked Charlie to his friend, "let's head into one of these employment agencies and go as far as we can for the money."

"I'm on," said the friend.

And that is how Charles Blazier, of Brooks, Alberta, owner, manager and hired man of what is probably the only antelope farm in the world, came to Western Canada. In his 57 years of life he has been hunter, prospector, guide, professional wolf and coyote killer—and, finally, antelope farmer.

When he passed through Calgary recently on his way back from California, where he had taken a shipment of 16 antelope to the southern retreat of William Randolph Hearst, Mr. Blazier gave what was necessarily a sketchy account of his work with antelope, and his "adventures" in the big cities when he delivered shipments.

Fast Becoming Extinct

But it is seldom that his conversation veers away from what he now regards as his life work—antelope. "No man," he says, "can know all about animals. A fellow may get to know quite a bit about one animal, but when they say they know all of 'em—well, I just don't believe it." And Mr. Blazier has managed to gather a good deal of information about the prong-horned antelope that is a native of North America. And, knowing what he does about them, Mr. Blazier is worried. He is certain that if the Federal Government does not take further steps to make preserves where the animals can be adequately protected, there will not be an antelope in the country in 20 years.

The last big natural range for antelope is on the high ground south of Brooks, a non-irrigable tract that has not been settled. It is there that Mr. Blazier has his farm and it is from this range that he has sent specimens of the Alberta antelope to the farthest corners of the continent. But the end of the antelope is in sight.

"Why Saskatchewan and Alberta were natural antelope pastures in the early days," he says. "They ran with the buffalo and were just as thick. But now they are disappearing rapidly. It is said that the government is contemplating making a park for them round Lake Newell, near Brooks.

"As far as I can see this would be about the best place. They are certainly at home in that country."

"The last of the big herds that used to be seen, even after the province started settling up, went south in the winter of 1906-7, the original year of the 'blue snow.' They started south with a blizzard behind them and just kept going. Lots of them died on the way and the rest never did come back in large numbers. They heard the call of nature to go south and they had a blizzard behind them to help. But the call was never

strong enough to bring many of them back.

Difficult to Herd

"You can't stop an antelope when it gets settled on going any place; might as well not try. I've seen them swimming the Red Deer River by

thousands in the spring, when the ice was still floating down. Most of them were drowned and those that managed to get across were killed by half-breeds, but still they kept on trying to cross.

"We tried to corral some once with a 'living fence.' More than one man was knocked down when the antelope suddenly took a notion to leave. I've seen them run right through a bunch of riders, sometimes going right under a horse's belly. They're not very big. The does run about 150 pounds dressed, and the bucks perhaps twice that. They mostly run pretty much scattered, but when it gets cold they keep close together. When it gets away below zero they seem to get stupid. I've ridden right through a bunch of them when it was 50 below zero and they didn't seem to pay any attention to me.

"It's funny the way they come and go, too. You can ride out for a week, or a month, sometimes, and you won't see a sign of one of them. Then you'll wake up some morning and see them all around you. They are very curious. Some people tell you they will come to a red flag. Well, that may be so, but it's a white tent that really brings them round. If they spot a white tent they will come for miles to have a look at it.

"In the old days when we could hunt them we used to play lots of tricks on them. You could lie down and kick your feet up in the air, or run around on hands and knees. Then disappear. And they generally came over the rise to find out where you had gone. But they are not always so easy. Sometimes they would only give your antics a casual glance—just like they thought you were crazy.

Not a Pugnacious Animal

"The doe is the hero of the family. The bucks seldom fight, either with outsiders or among themselves. You'll see two bucks who would like to fight. One will chase the other for a while and then the one that is running away will turn and chase the other one. And that's about as far as their fighting gets.

"The fawns generally come in April and

Charley's Pets

"Charley the Wolfer" operates the only Antelope farm in the world at Brooks, Alberta

By H. H. C. ANDERSON

May. When we go out to catch them we generally take a whole camping outfit and stay out for a time. The doe generally gives birth to two fawns—sometimes three, but not often. After the first fawn is born you will see the doe turn round and 'speak' to it. Well, you'd swear that she did speak, for that little fawn just trots away and hides.

"There is no scent on the new-born animals, so when you go out with a dog you have to see the fawn. So well can they hide that often you will get quite close without seeing them. When they are very young I can catch them myself. But as soon as they are a few days old, then they can run and you have to put a dog on them. The dog is muzzled and his job is to knock them down. When they are captured we take them back to camp and put them in a temporary corral.

A Big Scale Nursery

"Then the feeding starts. And you have to feed them for from three to six months—feed them on the bottle every day. When the fawning season is over I take them all back to the 200-acre field the C.P.R. lets me use. Then I just go on feeding until they are old enough to eat grass or alfalfa. They love alfalfa. You can do anything with them if you use alfalfa as a bait. That's what I feed them when I have to travel them. They reach maturity in from two to three years. I haven't got an idea how old they live. When I keep some of them a few years I hope to be able to tell their age by the teeth. But I can't at present. A sheep man might be able to.

"You have to catch them within the first ten days. After that a dog can't keep up with them. A dog will kill itself running after them. The way an antelope gets killed is by running into fences. He doesn't seem to look ahead. As he runs he keeps turning to look at you. First thing he knows he goes bang into a fence. I ran one down once. He died after he stopped running, but I think the only reason was that he had just finished drinking. The horse was just about dead, too.

"Antelope don't jump as much as people think. They often go under fences. We put up a five-foot fence round the pasture, but it isn't so much to keep the antelope in as to keep the coyotes out. I am keeping about 13 head in my pasture this winter. Three of them are bucks. It has taken a long time to learn how to keep them. The first ones I got died of fright. They are very nervous. But you can get

them to come right up and eat out of your hand. The only thing is not to make any sudden moves. If you move round slowly you can walk right up to them.

The Antelope's Natural Enemy

"Down there in the old days the wolves used to get them, but now it's the coyotes they have to worry about. It was killing wolves down on the range that I got the name 'Charlie the Wolfer.' They used to address my mail to me that way. Matter of fact, in the old days I first took to hunting antelope just to use 'em for coyote bait. I've watched an old she wolf lying on the ground with her head between her paws, just like a dog. Never a move out of her, and the darned fool antelope came nearer and nearer, curious to see what it was that kept so still. At last the old wolf saw her chance. She darted up, striking at the nearest antelope. He jumped back, but, just as she figured, he hit another antelope and was stopped for an instant. That was long enough for the wolf. She had her supper.

"The coyotes can't catch them by running. But in the winter they will chase them out on the crest of a rise. When the antelope comes to the end of the high ground he hits off either to the right or left and invariably gets bogged in the deep snow in the gully. Then the coyote finishes him.

Mother-craft

"But the doe is smart in looking after her young. When they are born she 'speaks' to them and they go away some distance and get under what cover there is. She then feeds down wind, some distance from them. She knows they give off no scent and she can smell any attacker that tries to come on them down the wind. Mr. Coyote comes along and she doesn't get the least excited. She just pretends to go on grazing. She lets him get near. Then she starts running and the coyote follows. She lets him almost catch her several times and leads him miles away. Then she gets clear of him and circles back to where she left her young. She will not betray their hiding place by going to it, but goes back to feed. Every once in a while she will trot towards the fawns and they seem to know what is wanted and one of them rises up just enough to let the doe see they are there. That's all she wants to know.

"The only way a coyote can get them in the open is by coming on one suddenly. Once the antelope is in stride the coyote has no chance.

"Perhaps I am over-anxious about the thing, because I have worked with them so long, but I am sure the antelope is in danger of becoming just as scarce as buffalo did, before they started breeding them on reserves. It would be a shame to see them wiped out."

Charlie Blazier is not only known in the section of Alberta where he has his antelope farm. The fact is that few Albertans know anything about it. But go to the Bison Society of America, ask the natural history authorities in New York, Boston, San Francisco, Chicago, or any of the other big cities of the United States; they can tell you about the Blazier farm.

Although he now complies with the conventions when visiting the large centres, Charlie still fails to see why he should not be entertained in a New York restaurant in his "workin' togs." It was only after some protest that he fell

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The fastest travellers on the prairies. A herd of young antelope. The picture shows how these highly nervous animals have been tamed by Charles Blazier, who stands at the extreme right.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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Mr. Meighen Wobbles Also

As Mr. Meighen journeys back and forth from the Atlantic to the Pacific, discussing what he considers to be the issues in the campaign, he must often think of the poet's refrain, "For East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet." The explanations and declarations which Mr. Meighen finds satisfactory in the East are not received with the same enthusiasm in the West, and vice versa. There are divergent views held throughout the various economic divisions in Canada, and it behooves a politician who hopes for preference to be very cautious in his declarations.

Down by the Atlantic Mr. Meighen assured the maritime people that the reason their railway freight rates were not lower was because of the low rates on grain and flour in the prairie provinces fixed by act of parliament under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. The plain implication of Mr. Meighen's utterances in the maritime provinces was that he would abolish the Crow's Nest agreement and give the Railway Commission full control of rates, which would result in raising the rates in the West and lowering them in the maritime provinces. But when he gets out into this country and has to face the issue, where he is expecting to get votes, he proceeds to elaborate his explanation and declares that there is no reason why the abolition of the Crow's Nest agreement should increase freight rates on grain and flour. What he really means no one can gather from his speeches, and we doubt if he himself is very clear on the matter. It does look dangerous, however, for the West.

Down in the protectionist centres of the East Mr. Meighen is strong for the protective tariff, and his remarks plainly leave the impression that he is going to raise the tariff on manufactured goods, which will have the effect of increasing the cost of living and the cost of production all over Canada. He definitely stated in the House of Commons that he would restore the old protective duties on agricultural implements. He has attacked the tariff reduction on automobiles, and he has definitely stated that he will raise the duty on agricultural products to the full height of the American tariff. But when he is hunting for votes on the prairies he loudly proclaims that he is not seeking a high tariff, but the great desire is for "stability" in tariff legislation. Mr. Meighen knows as well as anyone in Canada that the protective tariff brings no benefit to the people on these great plains where, per capita, the greatest wealth in Canada is produced. He knows, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that every increase in the protective tariff increases the cost of production, and the cost of living, and, consequently, makes it that much harder for the people on the prairies to carry on their business successfully. The protective tariff can be of no advantage in any way, shape or form to that great mass of people in this part of Canada, at least, who are engaged in producing a crop that must be sold on the open markets of the world. Mr. Meighen's

tariff program is diametrically opposed to the best interests of this section of Canada.

And what of the Hudson Bay Railway? The chief stalwarts in Mr. Meighen's party have fought the Hudson Bay Railway with all the ability at their command, while Mr. Meighen has either silently acquiesced in their views or has at times encouraged them. But when he faces the people who are vitally interested in the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, he hedges again as he has on the other great economic questions. He says he is prepared to complete the Hudson Bay Railway if it is not going to cost too much, and if the finances of the country will permit it. He says he will not complete the road if it costs \$50,000,000, yet he knows very well that there is no official estimate that indicates that the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway will cost anywhere near \$50,000,000. No one is any more familiar with government reports and government estimates than Mr. Meighen. At the same time Mr. Meighen is fully aware that the interests who have contributed to the campaign funds of the party which he leads are very much opposed to the opening up of the Hudson Bay route. They are not very much concerned over the expense of opening it, what they fear is that it will prove to be feasible and successful, and that a large volume of traffic will go out through that northern outlet rather than over the long haul to the Atlantic seaboard with large profits to the transportation companies. Thus Mr. Meighen has to watch his step very cautiously when he is discussing the Hudson Bay Railway. His record and that of his ministers, indicate that he has no intention of completing the road if it can be avoided, but if he gets sufficient support from the prairie provinces and his government can only be maintained in power by that support, then he will proceed as slowly as possible with the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway in order to maintain office.

Mr. Meighen has done more wobbling during the present campaign than previously in his political career. He is fighting desperately to secure a majority in the next parliament, and is prepared to pay almost any price to accomplish his purpose. He is approaching Mr. King in his ability to wobble back and forth on various outstanding national issues. Mr. King, however, is in the peculiar position that there is no possibility of him being able to carry on his government without very large support from the prairie provinces and that section of his supporters from this part of Canada is sufficient to make him live up in a reasonable degree to his pre-election pledges. The Canadian people are growing weary of the type of politician who holds different views for different sections of Canada. The time is not far distant when leaders will arise who will have the courage of their convictions to stand by one policy for all of Canada, recognizing the differences in economic interests, and being prepared to compromise, harmonize and adjust in the best interests of all.

Independence Rewarded

W. F. MacLean, dean of the House of Commons, in which he represented the constituency of South York continuously for 34 years, has been refused re-nomination by the Conservative convention of the constituency he has served so long and faithfully. Mr. MacLean is, apparently, not enough of a hide-bound partisan to suit the Tories of South York. He had the hardihood to pursue an independent course in parliament, and when he thought occasion demanded it to vote against his party. The successful candidate for nomination made a strong plea on the ground that the Conserva-

tives of South York wanted a member who would vote with the party through thick and thin. He apparently knew the people he was talking to for Mr. MacLean lacked eight votes of securing the nomination.

As the father of the House, W. F. MacLean held the respect of all parties. In thought and action he was strongly individualistic. He supported the idea of a federal bank of issue and re-discount. It was, however, as the doughty champion of public ownership and the friend of the Canadian National Railways that he chiefly distinguished himself. Mr. Meighen, in the present campaign has been pointing to him as evidence that the National Railways are safe in Conservative hands. But now the safeguard has been removed by the Tory machine in South York, while the enemies of the national system within the party have received an important accession of strength by the elevation to the cabinet of Hon. E. L. Patenaude, who represents the Montreal interests. Mr. MacLean's failure to get his renomination is a severe blow not only to the public ownership forces in the House but also to the cause of independent thought and action in parliament. It is rumored that he may run as an independent. If he does so and is successful, it will be a healthy thing for Canadian public life.

Crow's Nest in Danger

It has become very clear from the declarations of Premier Meighen and prominent members of the Conservative party, that if the Conservatives have a clear majority in the next parliament, the Crow's Nest rates on grain and flour, now fixed by act of parliament, will be abolished and the Railway Commission will be given full authority to adjust all railway rates. This is a definite, clear cut and emphatic statement by the man who is now premier of Canada, and who, if he has a majority on September 14, will control legislation in the next parliament.

The Crow's Nest agreement dates back to 1897, when the Canadian Pacific Railway needed money in order to build the Crow's Nest Pass line from Lethbridge to Nelson, B.C. It sought that money from the government, and received outright in cash \$3,304,720. In return for this cash grant the Canadian Pacific Railway agreed to give specific reductions in freight rates all over its western system on grain and flour going east and certain commodities coming west. The Crow's Nest rates were, therefore, bought and paid for by the people of Canada in hard cash. In fact the people of Western Canada have paid a terrific price for the transportation service which they have received and now enjoy.

During the war the Crow's Nest agreement was suspended by act of parliament for some years due to war necessities. Following the re-adjustment period, however, the low rates on commodities coming west were abolished, but due to the fight made by the Progressive group the Crow's Nest rates on grain and flour going east were fixed and determined by act of parliament, and are not in any way subject to the control of the Railway Commission, as has been determined by the Supreme Court of Canada.

It has been estimated that the Crow's Nest rates on grain and flour going east, as compared with other rates, such as have been fixed by the Railway Commission, have meant at least \$26,000,000 a year in saving to the grain growers of Western Canada. Mr. Meighen glibly explains that the abolition of these statutory rates will not necessarily mean increased rates on grain and flour. We have seen what the Railway

Commission does when it has the opportunity to fix rates, and we have seen its attempt to overthrow the Crow's Nest agreement. No sane man in Western Canada would for one moment expect that the Railway Commission would do otherwise than make a very heavy increase in the rates on grain and flour the moment they got the opportunity. The very minute that Mr. Meighen puts through his legislation abolishing the Crow's Nest rates, we may expect to see the burden of freight rates in Western Canada increased by from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 per year, when this country has bought and paid for the rates which they now enjoy.

Are these present Crow's Nest rates on grain and flour too low? It has been proven year by year that the profits of our railway companies depend in a very large degree upon the volume of wheat which is hauled out of the prairie provinces. The earnings of both railway companies are increasing to magnificent proportions. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was in New York, on July 12, and in an interview there was quoted as saying: "Unless our crop conditions change for the worse our earnings from railway operation should show an increase over 1925." Yet in 1925 the Canadian Pacific Railway not only earned a very nice dividend of 10 per cent., but had some millions to add to the already huge reserve of accumulated profits. What reason, therefore, is there for destroying the Crow's Nest rates on grain and flour? Why is Mr. Meighen so anxious to abolish these rates when the C.P.R. is already earning magnificent profits and the C.N.R. making corresponding improvement? The most important factor in restoring better business conditions to Canada has been the wheat crop harvested in these prairie provinces. Nothing else has contributed so much to a return of general prosperity

throughout Canada. Why should Mr. Meighen seek to force the people in these provinces to pay an extra toll to the transportation interests of the East? We are not enjoying these Crow's Nest rates at the expense of any other part of Canada, and we should not be mulcted for the benefit of any other interests. The triumphant return of Mr. Meighen, on September 14, will cost Western Canada a terrific amount of money in increased freight rates.

Five Per Cent. Money

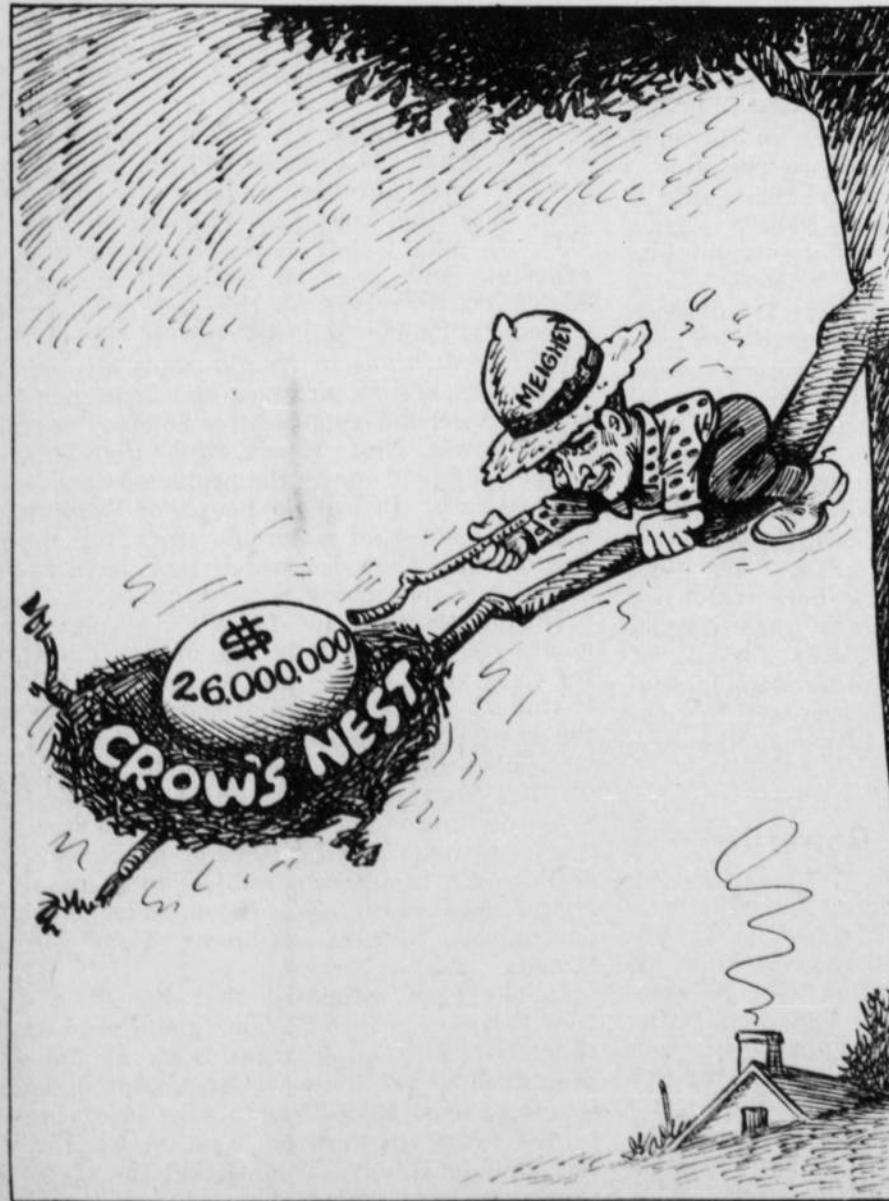
Announcement has been made from Washington that the interest on farm mortgages under the federal farm loan system is to be reduced from 5½ to 5 per cent. This system, which was established in 1916, was designed to provide an institution in the farm mortgage field which would fix reliable and suitable standards for farm mortgages and market them in the form of bonds. The measure provided for two systems of credit institutions, federal land banks and joint stock land banks operating under federal supervision. Of the latter, 64 were in existence in January, 1924, and their loans amounted to about 4.5 per cent. of the farm mortgage indebtedness of the country.

The federal land banks are the more important part of the system. One is provided for each of the 12 districts into which the country is divided for the purpose. They operate locally through farm loan associations, which in 1925 numbered over 4,600, practically every county in the country being served by one or more of them. To form an association 10 or more farmers, requiring loans totalling at least \$20,000, join together, and each borrower subscribes 5 per cent. of the amount of his loan in the association, which in turn subscribes an equal amount in the capital stock of the federal farm bank. When the banks were

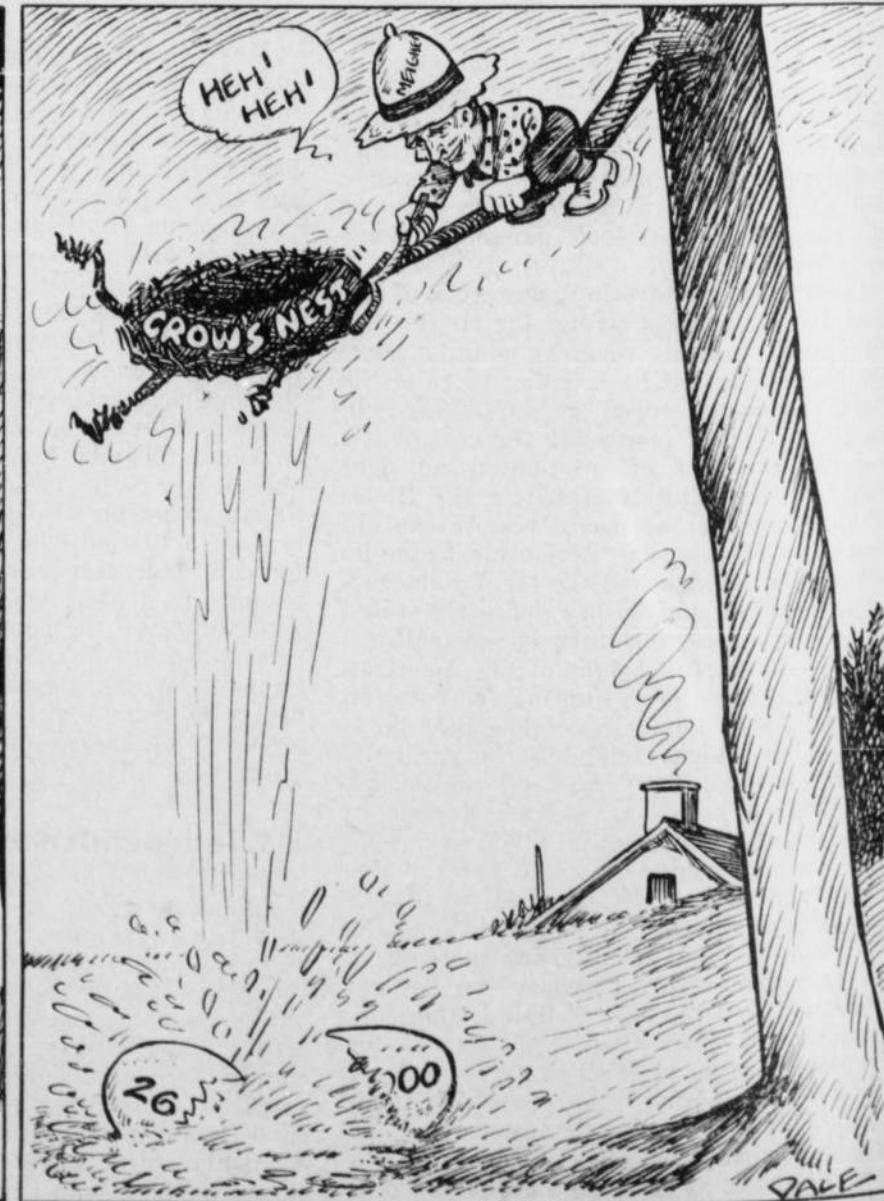
instituted the government advanced \$9,000,000 toward their capitalization, but most of this has already been repaid. The banks take mortgages on the land as security for the loans advanced, and in turn issue tax-exempt bonds of various denominations. The bonds are gilt-edged securities and find a ready market at a rate that now puts 5 per cent. money at the command of the farmer. Most of the farm loans are for 33 and 35 years, and repayment is on the amortization principle. The peak of farm borrowings was reached in 1923, when \$190,000,000 was loaned to farmers. In January, 1924, 9 per cent. of the farm mortgage indebtedness of the United States was represented by federal land bank loans.

The federal land banks have shown what can be done in providing farmers with cheap mortgage credit when an earnest effort is made to do it. Five per cent. money would look good to western farmers. It may be impossible to reach that low figure here but the government can borrow money at 4.8 per cent. and with 1 per cent. for expenses, 6 per cent. money would be available. With the farmers of Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana getting money at 5 per cent., interest rates of from 6½ to 9 per cent. north of the boundary are distinctly out of line.

Rudolph Valentino, the sheik of the silver screen, and Dr. Charles W. Elliot, the great educator and editor of the Harvard Classics, better known as the Five-Foot Book Shelf, are dead, and while the great educator was being quietly laid away morbid crowds were choking Broadway and fighting for places in the line to view the remains of the popular movie star. It may be assumed that the shade of the president-emeritus of Harvard University is not perturbed at the contrast. His work for human progress will endure long after the name of the popular actor has faded from the minds of the movie fans.



NEWS NOTE.—Mr. Meighen has definitely declared against the Crow's Nest statutory freight rates. His return to power will mean higher freight rates on grain and flour.



IF MR. MEIGHEN IS ELECTED

Kitchener's Fate

Rumors declare that Kitchener of Kartoum, Britain's soldier hero, perished in a manner differing widely from the official Admiralty account

In the past few weeks the British public has been treated to a first-class sensation over the mystery of Lord Kitchener's death. The great Field Marshal was reported as lost at sea ten years ago, but persistent rumors arising from several sources have reported him as still alive, or else as having perished in a manner entirely different from the Admiralty account.

On June 5, 1916, the Admiralty announced that H.M.S. Hampshire, conveying Kitchener and his military mission to Russia, had struck a mine off the west coast of the Orkneys and had gone down with all hands save one warrant officer and 11 men who had been washed ashore on a raft. The announcement came with a suddenness that shocked the allied nations. It came in the darkest moments of the war. The German army was pounding at the last defenses of Verdun; our Russian allies were held in fatal immobility by the first disorders of revolution; the battle of Jutland, first reported as a British defeat, had only been fought a few days.

Rumors began to accumulate. Kitchener was reported alive long after the official reports gave him up as lost. At one time during the troubles in Ireland he was reported to be in that country (Kitchener was an Irishman by birth).

Joins the Phantom Legion

This myth, passing from mouth to mouth and growing with every repetition, did not excite a great deal of interest. It is the kind of mystery that seems to have a curious and traditional hold on a certain type of mind. Its power has been shown with other eminent men who died under unusual circumstances. General Macdonald was supposed to be alive long after his death in 1903; one story had him fighting in the Russo-Japanese war. Parnell, according to some, survived as a recluse in Ireland till recent times. Sober-minded people considered that Lord Kitchener had joined this phantom legion whose movements captivate the imagination of a class of readers who are credulous of everything except an assurance from the Admiralty.

But this summer the Kitchener myth began to assume new forms. A German writer published a report in a New York evening paper declaring that Kitchener was at the battle of Jutland, fought the previous week, and that he was killed in an attempt to land troops in Denmark in order to take Germany in the rear, to cover which attempt the battle of Jutland was fought.

This version obviously serves a double purpose. It would support the story that the Admiralty accounts of the Hampshire disaster were deliberately falsified, and it would discredit Britain by revealing an intention to violate Danish neutrality. This is a clumsy and absurd attempt to excuse the German invasion of Belgium by showing the Kitchener and English policy were planning the same sort of treatment for another small nation. The story did not gain wide acceptance.

Charges Criminal Negligence

In order for a story of this kind to be widely believed it must be clothed in a mystery that appeals to the imagination of credulous persons. All the elements necessary were cleverly worked into the latest Kitchener fable. For the main interest in Kitchener's fate has been

worked up by Frank Power, an English newspaper man. In a series of articles that has already numbered 22, and has been widely syndicated, he insinuates that there was a deliberate attempt on the part of the British government to get rid of Kitchener; that the Hampshire was ordered to steam through a mine-infested area, and that all effective assistance was refused after the vessel struck. Power calls for an investigation and promises to produce startling testimony. The Admiralty sticks to its first story, declares that it has made exhaustive search and is in possession of all the facts, and accuses Power of seeking a "fishing investigation" which will cast undeserved suspicion on official personages.

Power's story is replete with melodrama. He has no hesitation in charging that there was treachery on board the Hampshire and that the Admiralty knows something of it. He claims to have evidence of a German spy who shipped as an artificer and was seen tampering with the ammunition. When the incident was reported to the ship's officers no notice was

taken of it, says Power.

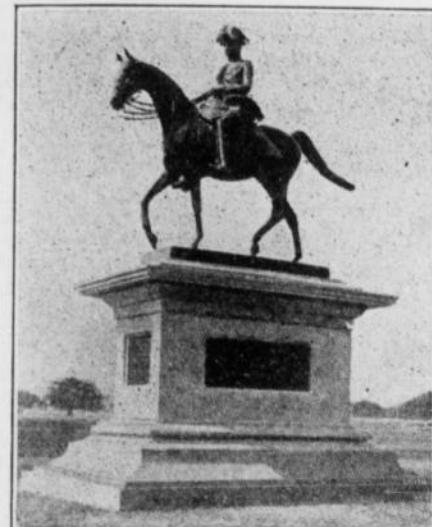
The English journalist proposes to search the hull of the sunken ship with the aid of deep sea divers. Such a search, he asseverates, will show that the fatal explosion was from the inside. He suggests, without openly asserting it, that Kitchener left the warship in a small boat with Col. Fitzgerald, his military secretary, but some malign agency prevented K. of K. from landing alive. This theory arises out of the fact that Col. Fitzgerald's battered corpse was found jammed under the thwarts of the boat where it had been washed up by the tide on the rocky Orkney coast. It will be remembered that the Hampshire went down late in the evening, with a high sea running, at a season of the year when the temperature of those waters will cause death by exposure in a short time.

The Empty Coffin

As Power's story progressed, he announced dramatically that he had found Kitchener's body which had been washed ashore on the Norwegian coast. Power notified Premier Baldwin that he was bringing the body back to England. Scotland Yard detectives removed the coffin from the train upon its arrival in London on August 15 and kept it in their possession till the following day when it was opened in the presence of Home Office representatives and found to be empty. Power's defense is that he was double crossed by Scotland Yard, and that they substituted an empty coffin in place of the one removed from the train.

The articles were cleverly done and a lot of evidence was brought forward to unsettle the reader's mind, but in spite of it all, there was an air of unreality about them that left the reader in a quandary.

In its turn Scotland Yard has added a few facts that Mr. Power did not reckon on. Power's real name is declared to be Arthur Vectis Freeman, and he is said to have been a student of criminology. He has already admitted that although he began in a bona fide spirit his investigation into the sinking of the H.M.S. Hampshire, on which Kitchener was voyaging when he perished, he had later accepted an offer from a moving picture promoter, with a view to recouping himself for the heavy expenses of his investigation.



Lord Kitchener's statue at Calcutta



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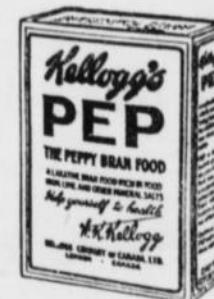
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The Land of the Pampas

Argentina will be Canada's greatest competitor in the World's markets

ARGENTINA was discovered in 1516, and in 1535 the Spanish king sent out Don Pedro de Mendoza, who founded Buenos Aires (good air) in the same year. In 1810 the people rose against Spanish rule and in 1816 they achieved independence. A long period of anarchy followed, but in 1853 stable government was once more established.

One of the incidents in Argentina's history that is not given a prominent place in some of our histories was the successful resistance to British invasions during the Napoleonic wars. Spain was at the time an ally of France. In 1806 General Beresford landed with a body of troops from the British fleet and captured Buenos Aires, but later by a successful assault he and his troops were forced to surrender. The following year another British force of 8,000 men endeavored to take the city, but were compelled to capitulate after a fierce struggle. It was the confidence engendered of these successes which the Argentinians achieved without the aid of Spain that led them to revolt and gain their independence.

Can Get Rid of a Senator

The present constitution of Argentina, which is very similar to that of the United States, was adopted in 1853, but has been amended several times. The president, who has the executive power, is elected for six years by a special electoral college equal to double the number of members of both houses. The National congress consists of a senate and house of deputies. The senators number 30, two from the capital and two from each province, elected for nine years by a special body of electors in the capital and by the legislatures in the provinces. One-third of the senate is renewed every three years. The deputies number 158, and are elected by the people. According to the census of 1914 the rate is one deputy for every 49,000 inhabitants. They are elected for four years, but one-half must retire every two years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. A vice-president, elected at the same time and in the same manner as the president, presides over the senate but has no other political power. Both president and vice-president must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected unless a period of six years intervenes.

The governors of the various provinces are vested with very extensive powers, and in their constitutional functions are independent of the central executive. In this the constitution resembles that of the United States, with large powers over local matters left in the hands of the provinces. Governors are elected by the people of each province, the terms varying from three to four years. The provinces elect their own legislators. The ten unorganized territories are under the supervision of governors appointed by the president. In the capital the mayor is appointed by the president with the approval of the Senate. The mayor carries out the policies of a deliberative council elected by the taxpayers.

The population of the country is now nearly ten millions. Buenos Aires, the capital, is one of the great cities of the world, with over 1,500,000 people, or more than Montreal and Toronto combined.

The area of the country is around 700,000,000 acres, of which 250,000,000 acres may be used for agriculture, 250,000,000 acres for cattle grazing, 92,250,000 acres are woodland, and the balance mountain, water and arid region. Of the strictly farming area about 10,000,000 acres require irrigation.

The Treeless, Grassy Pampas

From the agricultural viewpoint, the most interesting feature of the country's geography is the Pampas. Pampas is the Indian word for "level places." They extend westward from the bay, into which the Rio de la Plata empties, for hundreds of miles. This treeless, grassy plain appears to be a dead level, but in reality gradually rises from the coast at an average of three feet to the mile. The height around Buenos Aires is 65 feet above sea level and at Paunero, 400 miles west it is 1,250 feet. The Pampas are very much broken along the southern edge, and toward the west where the rain-

fall is less than six inches a year, there are salty depressions with no outlet to the sea.

The Pampas were almost destitute of animal life before the horses and cattle of the Spaniards were there turned out to graze. They had no buffalo, like the prairies of North America and flesh-eating animals were absent. Since the advent of the herds of the settlers the puma and the jaguar have been attracted. In the warm regions of the north there are many species of animals, including several kinds of monkeys.

Argentina is 2,285 miles long from north to south. This gives it a tremendous range of climate. The range in altitude from sea level to the snow-covered peaks of the Andes also contributes to climatic diversification. Prevailing winds and mountain barriers cause further modifications. The southern part corresponds in latitude to Labrador, but on account of the influence of ocean currents is well suited to sheep grazing. A large section of the country has a climate well fitted for growing grain crops. Wheat, oats, corn and flax are grown extensively and the country is an extensive exporter of wheat and corn. The northern point of Argentina is as close to the equator as Cuba. Many sub-tropical crops can therefore be grown. A quarter of a million acres of cotton and an equal area of sugar cane with large acreages of vineyard give wide range to the agricultural production of the country.

In 1922, when the last census was taken, there were over 37 million head of cattle and 30 million sheep. The sheep industry is declining, but the cattle industry showed a third increase since 1914. The principal industry is meat refrigeration, with flour milling second.

Agricultural Development Recent

The agricultural development of Argentina has mostly occurred in the last 45 years. Up to that time the grain grown was barely sufficient for local needs and meat exports were chiefly confined to the "jerky" trade with Brazil and Cuba. This product was made by cutting the meat into strips and curing it. In 1881 large tracts of fine land, which had been rendered habitable by the campaign against the Indians, were offered at auction at an upset price of \$400 a square league of 6,669 acres. A rapid expansion of the grazing industry followed. At first the cattle were of the long-horned Spanish breed, like the old-fashioned Texas steers, but gradually Shorthorn and Hereford blood was introduced. This is the reason why Argentina has been one of the best markets for the breeders of Great Britain. In all parts of the country enormous herds of nearly pure-bred stock are now found. Sheep also increased tremendously in numbers. The prosperity of the livestock industry attracted immigrants from Europe, Italians greatly predominating, with Spaniards next in numbers. The introduction of alfalfa has been a great boon to the graziers. Millions of acres of it are now grown.

The Export Meat Trade

The first shipment of Argentina cattle to England was made in 1889 and consisted of 1,930 steers. They proved unsuitable for the English market, but the quality was improved and the business steadily grew until in 1898 it reached a total of 359,256 head. An outbreak of foot and mouth disease reduced the exports in succeeding years and in 1906 the export of live cattle was prohibited. In the meantime the frozen meat industry has been developed and has reached large proportions. For the export meat trade the cattle are slaughtered at the shipping port and the carcasses transferred to the refrigerator ships through closed passages.

The most interesting recent development in the meat trade has been the shipping of cattle to Belgium by Argentina interests. There they were slaughtered and the fresh meat shipped immediately to the London market, where it was exposed for sale the following day. Two rival companies engaged in this trade and at first worked under arrangement as to the number of cattle each would export. A falling down of the arrangement resulted in bitter competition and price cutting which affected the Canadian cattle export trade—so inextricably are the farmers

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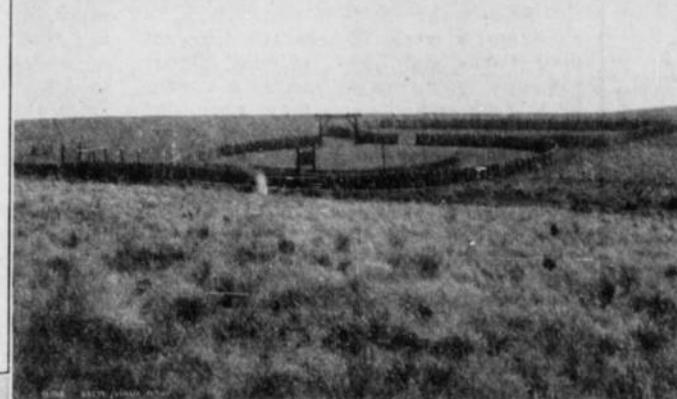
Scenes in the Argentine Republic



Sheep ranching scene on the River Plate.
Right—Cattle corrals.

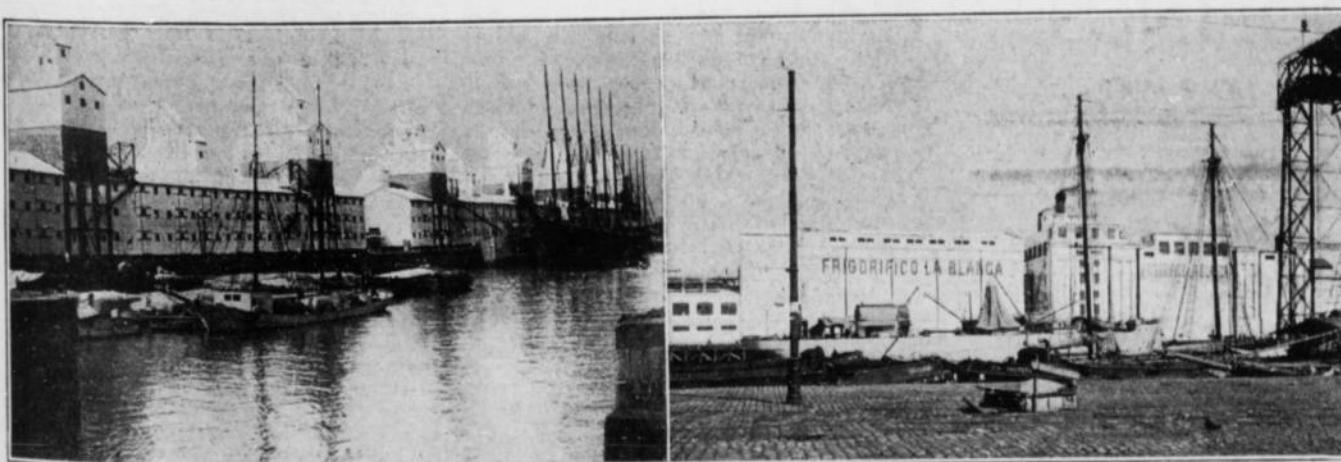


Native village in Argentina's undeveloped cattle lands



Hauling wheat in Argentina. The horses are unencumbered with eveners.

Linseed awaiting shipment at a country station. Shipment is in sacks.



Grain elevators and shipping at a port on the River Plate

A big American-owned packing house in Buenos Aires

interests bound up though they are separated by half the circumference of the globe. Recently, however, an embargo has been imposed on Argentinian beef slaughtered in Belgium. Cattle which were en route when the embargo was announced were allowed to enter after being killed in the abattoirs at Zeebrugge, but the regulations are now being enforced. The reason for shutting out the product was the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in Argentina.

A Great Grain Raising Country
In wheat Argentina now ranks among the four leading exporting countries of the world. The largest crop in her history

was that of 1923-24, which yielded 247,000,000 bushels. The acreage, which, from 1910 till 1922 decreased somewhat, has since then increased considerably. Last year it was close to 20,000,000 acres. Wheat ripens sufficiently for the use of the thresher-harvester.

In the crop year 1924-25, 223,621,400 bushels of corn were harvested from 9,162,100 acres, 50,312,350 bushels of oats from 2,646,500 acres and 45,084,300 bushels of flax from 6,322,800 acres.

The future of Argentina as an agricultural country is very bright. With large areas of fertile soil and a climate which ranges from the rich tropical and

sub-tropical regions of the north to almost arctic conditions in the south and with a range in altitude from sea level along the eastern coast to the snow-covered peaks of the Andes, a great range in agricultural productions is possible. She will likely prove to be Canada's keenest competitor in the world's markets in beef and wheat. The country will always be predominantly agricultural. In mineral deposits, forest wealth and fisheries it cannot compare with this country. Its manufacturing industry is handicapped by the lack of coal and is likely to continue to be confined largely to those lines dependent directly upon agriculture.

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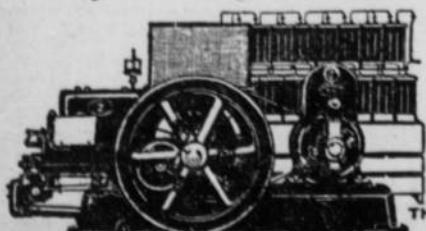
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Some Points on House Building

Keep them in mind when planning the home

By DAVID WATSON, Belbeck, Sask.

THE building of a home is an important matter. It is important that it be well laid out and comfortable, that it does not sink, causing cracks in the walls and throwing doors out of fit, that it present a pleasing appearance both inside and out, that it be free from amateurishness or freakishness, and that it be durable.

In locating your home the first thing is to be convenient to your water supply. It might be nice to have your home near the road, or on a hill, but none of these weigh against the importance of being convenient and handy to your water supply.

Usually, most windows are in the front of the house, therefore, if possible, face the house to the south or east, remembering that we are in a cold, northern climate. Do not plan the house yourself, it is better to have an expert's work. There are different plan books published, or the lumber company may furnish you with a plan book from which you may work out your plan. Consult an architect or reliable contractor.

Make the Basement Deep Enough

Have the bottom of the basement windows level with the ground. Put plenty of windows and a coal chute in the basement. In estimating the depth of the basement figure from the bottom of the beam and not from the bottom of the floor joists. Four pieces of 2 x 10 spiked together make a very good beam. If there are joints in the beam have every joint directly on top of a post. If you are going to build a good house make a good foundation. The frost, heaving the ground in the winter and the drought contracting the earth in the summer and opening cracks which let in the rain, make it a hard climate on a foundation. Besides, some of our mud soils seem to sink when they get wet.

The Basement Walls

Contractors seem to be agreed that you will have a better foundation if you make the excavation larger than the size of the house and then board up both sides of the cement forms, instead of using the ground for one side of the form. On good public buildings they put hot tar on the outside of the foundation below the ground level.

In the foot-wall, which should be 10 to 12 inches deep and 24 to 30 inches wide below the level of the basement floor, use as many and as large stones as the form would take. This will save a lot of cement and the stones will not be affected by the alkali. Use a good mixture of cement, say one to five or six. Have the cement well mixed, press each stone firm to the ground and take pains to see that the cement is tamped tight around every stone. This foot-wall will take a great deal of material, and this is one reason for using stone.

For the foundation wall hire a cement mixer and a man to run it as you can put in the wall so much quicker. In this wall also use as much stone as will bed in well.

Do not make the mistake of having insufficient footings under the posts in the basement. So many houses sink in the centre causing plaster to crack and throwing out doors. When setting the beam and floor joists in the centre of the house give it a crown of an inch or an inch-and-a-half.

The chimney may be from 30 to 40 feet high, with a double flue, and may have an eight-inch tile in each flue, which all means that it will be very heavy. The foundation for this should not be less than three feet square and three feet deep. Lay tarpaper in the bottom of the hole to help keep the ground dry. Use all the large stones it will take carefully laid and well bedded in a good cement thoroughly tamped in. Put an eight-inch thimble in the chimney for the furnace smoke-pipe.

If the house is large, with eavestroughs on the veranda, have the galvanized soft water cistern in the basement, six feet deep and 10 feet across. I find my nine-foot cistern will not always hold the rain on a house 30 by 34 with a veranda 8 by 32. Paint the inside of the tank with a special rust-proof paint. It will last longer. Place the tank near a window, or, better, place one window right beside the tank, and in the winter if the water is all used put the team on the bob sleigh and box and shovel a couple of loads of snow into the tank. We have done this for years, and find that the heat of the furnace in the basement melts the snow without having to do anything except shovel it in. Have storm windows on all basement windows. With the basement all in one room and the furnace and hot-air pipes in the middle, it is fine for keeping the main floor warm, but it is not a good arrangement for keeping vegetables. Have a door into the basement from the outside.

Storm Doors and Windows

Put permanent panel storm doors on all outside doors, with interchangeable storm and mosquito screens. This is very important. Provide a balcony over the veranda where the bed-clothes and rugs can be put out to air. Have the carpenters fit all storm windows and mosquito screens while the scaffolding is up. The storm windows are rabbeted so that they will fit flush with the window casing. On all bedroom windows at least put on the necessary hardware that the storm window will swing out and hook at the bottom, or place sliding panels in them.

It is best to have the hot water boiler connected with the range with connections to the kitchen sink and bathroom. Do not make the pantry too small. Half of the shelving does not need to be more than 10 inches apart. Build in flour and sugar bins.

We find that an eight-inch ventilating pipe in the kitchen wall located near the ceiling and as near as possible above the range and leading into the furnace flue, not into the range flue, makes a marked difference in keeping the kitchen cooler in hot weather. Have a tin stopper for the pipe when not in use. When putting up the boards for the clothes hooks put one lower down for the little folks.

If your house is large have clothes closets off all the bedrooms. Try and have shelving in all the closets at the end and have a linen closet convenient to the kitchen. If you can afford it have the house wired for electricity even if you do not expect to put in a plant at the time. We find that the double-tub electric washer is one of the finest things on the farm.

Plan a porch at the back door for washing machine, churn, pails, etc. We think that every north or west outside door should have a porch over it. If the house is of frame there seems to be a general agreement to put shiplap on the outside of the studs, then paper and siding, shiplap on the inside of the studs, paper and strips and the lath and plaster on the strips. We put three-ply of heavy paper between the outside shiplap and siding and three-ply of heavy paper on the inside shiplap and the strips on top of that, with double paper under the shingles, and would do so again if we were building a frame house. A frame house costs a good deal to keep painted. If you use brick put angle-iron over each window and door. It is such a common thing to see cracks in brick buildings, but this is also due to defective foundations. Use only raw linseed oil in outside painting. If you have any doubt as to the faking that is done in paint jobs keep your eyes open as you drive around the country, particularly the roofs of houses and barns. If there is no attic floor in the house, shiplap the top side of the joists in the upstairs ceiling and lay double paper on top of the shiplap.

The Astrology Fake

I was fool enough to graduate in astrology myself. I have a costly set of books with me now. Hence you may believe that I know what I am talking about.

Seeing an advertisement in the papers, one of my neighbors sent to an astrologer in the city for a year's reading for one dollar, and he received about 20 sheets of paper, full of information that happens to everybody in general. One damaging thing, however, was that it claimed that my neighbor would lose a beloved friend during the next 12 months. They soon figured that this death pointed to poor old grandpa, who was 70 years old, and who was with them, and grandpa himself believed it. I saw him beginning to look very sorrowful, and knowing the harmful influence of such a thought I determined to smash this prophecy right then and there. I said to my neighbor:

"I suppose you think that everyone that writes in to this astrologer gets a separate and different reading?"

"Sure thing," said he, "No two persons' fortunes are exactly alike."

I said, "Doesn't it look queer to you that this astrologer can compare the planets in a hundred different ways and set down the results until he filled up 20 pages of writing paper? Why, I would have to charge you a dollar just for copying that amount. See here, did you notice that your birthday is not mentioned at all?" I continued. "It says that anyone born between June 21 and July 21, is under the influence of—etc., etc., hence any man born between those dates will have exactly the same reading, word for word, sent to him, including the death of a beloved relative during the next 12 months. This astrologer has only 12 different readings, he buys them already printed by the hundred pounds, and he will fit those 12 readings to any of the millions who will send him in a dollar.

"I was acquainted with two men, both of whom were born on February 12. One was honest and respected by everyone, the other was a swindler through the mail, and several times had been in prison. However, in defense of their fake trade the astrologers will tell you in answer to this that it depends on what hour a man is born in. In the daytime he is born under the sun, at night it may be under the moon, or different planets. Of course after astrologers admit this you can readily see that 12 different readings cannot be made to fit the whole earth.

"In the United States there is an average of 250 babies born each hour of the day, and if the authorities would call for the record of the health of all babies born at one o'clock in the morning, and trace their health for five years; or better, their health and character for 20 years, superstition in prophecy by astrology would end. It would seem impossible that 250 babies born May 1, 1927, at one o'clock in the morning, should be sick at the same time, or all should be honest, or all should be thieves, or all should die in the same year.

"I have read in the papers a short sketch of Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, written, I suppose, by some astrologer, as a veiled advertisement, and he mentioned in the sketch that astrologers foretold their death. Of course it is easy for an astrologer to predict a death after it has occurred. I can do that much without consulting the moon. If astrologers can do what they claim, let them say who will pass away, and what year, and the causes. Let them tell it now, not wait until some one dies, then say 'you saw it in the stars.'"

I must say that when I finished with my neighbor he threw those astrological readings in the fire, and grandpa looked happy. And if anyone is badly worried like grandpa over some reading that comes in the house, just write in to the same fellow for your own fortune and he will tell you that you will be all well and happy the coming year. I know them.—Claude Swan.

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24

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As one owner has said, "I never knew what real farming was until I got my 15-30 McCormick-Deering. I like this wonderful tractor better every day. I don't see how I ever got along without it." Such owner enthusiasm is the McCormick-Deering's best reference.

Talk to two, or three, or ten McCormick-Deering owners and you'll find enthusiasm at every hand.

Fall plowing makes severe demands on power and plows. Heat, flies, and hard ground stand ready to handicap your old equipment. McCormick-Deering Tractors and P & O Plows are of special advantage at this season. Drawbar, belt, and power take-off jobs melt away before the power of the 15-30. More life! More liberty from toil! More happiness and profit!

Ask the local agent to show you the McCormick-Deering 15-30 and the husky P & O Plows that go with it.

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Selling Land on a Bushel Basis

A NEW method of valuing and paying for land is being adopted in some parts of the west. Instead of a set price of so many dollars per acre or a lump sum for the whole farm, the vendor agrees to accept a stated number of bushels of wheat in exchange for the farm, and the conditions upon which the wheat is to be turned over are covered in the agreement of sale. The following facts with regard to an actual sale will illustrate the general principle of the method.

In the case referred to a certain tract of land in Saskatchewan was sold, and in payment the purchaser agreed to deliver 28,500 bushels of wheat in the local elevator. No interest was charged. If the wheat delivered grades No. 1 Northern it is accepted on payment. Any grading 2 Northern also is accepted. If, however, any wheat delivered grades No. 3 or a lower grade the amount credited on the purchase price is the number of bushels of 2 Northern that such wheat will buy.

Provision is made that if the yield is eight bushels per acre or less in any year, no wheat need be delivered to the vendor's account. Wheat yielded in excess of eight bushels per acre up to 16 bushels per acre is delivered to the vendor's credit. When the yield is in excess of 16 bushels half the crop goes on payment. Under this arrangement an eight-bushel crop would be all retained by the purchaser to pay his running expenses. A 12-bushel crop would yield four bushels for the

vendor; a 16-bushel crop, eight bushels, and a 20-bushel crop, 10 bushels.

In this contract it is provided that if at the end of 10 years any balance remains still unpaid it is to be converted to cash basis, and is to be paid in five equal annual cash payments with interest at 7 per cent. In default of the delivery of the vendor's share of the grain in any year the whole amount immediately becomes due and payable. The purchaser pays taxes.

Some Features of the Method

When land is "bushelled" its cash value depends automatically on the general price level of wheat during the period the wheat given in payment for it is being delivered. Should low prices synchronize with high yields, and this is doubtless the tendency, the biggest deliveries are made when values are low. Since no interest is charged a long period of low average yields or prices does not impose the same burden on the purchaser as when interest on a definite amount at a definite rate has to be paid, irrespective of the size of the farmer's gross revenue. In the bushelage charged, of course, the consideration of interest is included. Net elevator weights are taken. In some cases no minimum is allowed for, the payments being on a straight half-crop payment basis. The purchaser's and vendor's shares are separated at threshing and the latter's proportion delivered to the elevator or stored safely on the farm granaries. In any case the wheat must be finally delivered to the elevator by the purchaser.

Alberta Grows Tobacco

THAT still another crop may be added to the already long list of those which can be successfully grown in Western Canada is indicated by experiments conducted this season with the growing of tobacco in commercial quantities at Edmonton. The pathfinder in this new industry in the West is Martin Baker, a city postman, who is very proud of his little plantation, and is convinced that there is a real future for this crop.

Mr. Baker, who has had many years' experience in the growing and curing of tobacco in Turkey and in the southern states, asserts that the climatic limitations of the West will not interfere with the maturing of the crop, an assertion which is borne out by his success this season. In all, ten varieties are being tried out, and four or five of these give promise of an exceptionally good yield.

The seed was imported from Eastern Canada and other tobacco-producing regions in the United States and Europe, and the young seedlings were given a start in a cold frame early in the spring, later being transplanted to rows in the field. The season at Edmonton has been free from frost, and the only injury sustained by the crop is from the depredations of cutworms which show a particular fondness for the tender young shoots.

Sixty days after transplanting, the tobacco plants are ready to harvest, having received no more care than is given to a field of cabbages. The soil is high and well drained, with a warm southern exposure and no water outside of the season's rainfall has been supplied. The plants in a number of the more favorable varieties are over four feet in height, and the leaf growth is strong and healthy. Some of the plants of each type have been allowed to bloom and acclimatized seed from these will be used in continuing the experiment next year.

Most of the plants by the first week in August have reached maturity, when the leaves are picked from the stalks, threaded on strings and hung in a specially-constructed dark room to dry. From present indications, Mr. Baker is confident that the yield will exceed 1,000 pounds, which is considered highly satisfactory, and steps are being taken to interest buyers in the marketable product. At a minimum price of 50 cents a pound, this will represent a very handsome return from less than an acre of ground. Officials of the University of Alberta and of the Dominion experimental farms, who recently inspected Mr. Baker's plantation, are very interested in the success of the venture and will give this crop further tests in Alberta.



Part of an acre field of tobacco successfully grown by Martin Baker, at Edmonton, 1926.

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Letters to a City Cousin



My dear Ed,

"I've got a nice pump handle for sale — pretty soon an old style pump with a pump handle will be looked upon as an "Antique" — just like old spinning wheels.

"You know Ed, I'm afraid I'm turning philosopher. I figure that life is just what you make it. You can make things a lot harder, or just a bit easier; it depends on your outlook.

"Some people never seem to know the easy way—in everything they do, they take the roundabout way.

"Isn't it funny how many farmers will get all the labor saving devices possible to help in the fields, but will never think of their womenfolk. Farm implements have kept step with the radio and the telephone, but many a farm kitchen is still the kitchen of our grandfathers. I thought it was time I made things easier for Martha, and this Caron Light, Water & Power plant has sure done it. No more trips to the old well in all weathers; no more smelly oil lamps; no Sir, — it's all taps and switches now."

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With the Caron plant you can start with the engine and add other units as you need them. These other units are fitted to the engine, and driven direct from same without loss of power, as when operated by electric motors.

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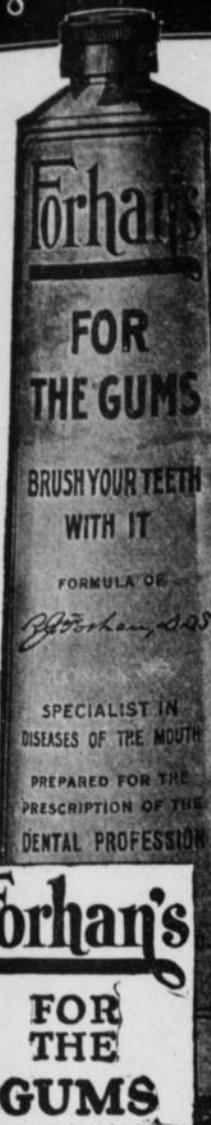
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*The dread Pyorrhœa
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JUST as the strength of a building is dependent upon its foundations, so are healthy teeth dependent upon healthy gums. Permit the gums to become inflamed or tender and you weaken the foundation of the teeth. This condition is called Pyorrhœa. Loosening of teeth is a direct result. And spongy, receding gums invite painful tooth-base decay. They act, too, as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system—infesting the joints or tonsils—or causing other ailments.

Pyorrhœa attacks **four out of five** people who are over forty. And many under that age, also. Its first symptom is tender gums. So you should look to your gums! Use Forhan's, which positively prevents Pyorrhœa if used in time and used consistently. It also scientifically cleans the teeth—keeps them white and clean. Brush your teeth with it.

If gum-shrinking has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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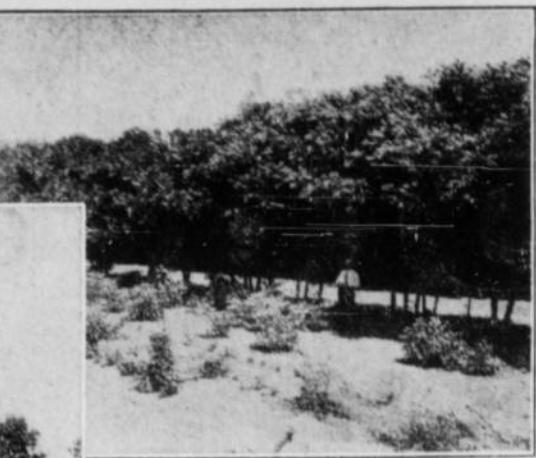
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NABOB
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Below: A Prince of Wales maple 16 years from seed; 13 years in its present location.

Above: 13-year-old Butternut trees at the Island Park Nursery, Portage la Prairie.



Trees that Attract

The Island Park Nursery grows them in profusion, as well as an extensive list of ornamental shrubs

By P. M. ABEL

SIGNS abound everywhere that prairie horticulture is undergoing a rapid transformation, but nowhere is the evidence so overwhelming as at the Island Park Nurseries. A generation ago, while the general public was slowly waking up to the possibilities of the shelter belt, Colonel Wallace, the proprietor at Island Park, was foresightedly searching for something better than the hardy native standbys that grow in sheltered spots all over the prairies. And now that farmers are ready to pass out of the stage where the Manitoba maple and wild plum are standards of excellence, this picturesque park, ringed round by the flood waters of the Assiniboine, has something to offer that surprises and delights.

A Stately Tree

Nowhere in Western Canada, with the possible exception of one or two government institutions, will the visitor see such a variety of trees, all in profusion of growth. First in the heart of the owner comes the Prince of Wales maple, for Colonel Wallace considers that in this tree he has built for himself a permanent monument. Taller than the Manitoba maple, its trim, erect bole, more regularly forked than our other hardy trees, supports a stately canopy of branches, whose finely-carved leaves flash their green and silver sides in the sunlight. It is a worthy rival of the blue spruce and weeping birch, and from the Portage nursery comes the assurance that it is hardy over a wide area in the prairie provinces. The parent tree was originated by a cross made 25 years ago at Brandon by pollinating the soft maple with the more tender and sparsely-leaved silver maple.

Nut Trees in Bearing!

While Colonel Wallace's main efforts are directed toward popularizing the Prince of Wales maple, the elm, and a birch which he brought from Russia, his chestnut and butternut trees catch the eye of the visitor first and hold his interest longer.

Nuts in Manitoba? Yes sir! One avenue in front of his buildings, planted only 13 years ago, now stands well over 20 feet high. Their soft green tops standing clear of the visitor's head are knit into a dense sun-proof barrier. Do they bear a harvest of nuts? The squirrel population of Island Park stand as bloated witnesses. The chestnut trees have not quite equalled the butternuts in rate of growth, but on neither species has there been any noticeable winter killing. Of course, there is exceptional shelter, and the water table is not far from the surface—conditions that do not apply on every prairie farm.

The Colonel likes to startle his visitors with the declaration that his apple trees are the hardiest thing in his nursery. Answering your incredulous

look he will take you past row after row of standard and crab apples, many of them bearing, on which he defies you to find signs of winter damage. Then he will show you hardy native spruces, originally transplanted from the Riding Mountain wilds, grown now to vigorous middle age, yet seriously damaged by the rigor of last winter—perhaps the worst winter we have ever experienced from the standpoint of the horticulturist. The Colonel's little joke goes over big, too, because he offers you inspection of 65 different varieties of apples, plums and cherries. Even a Moscow pear, top-worked on an apple, shows no damage, although, to be sure, this pear has never fruited.

Elders Make Vivid Show

The list of shrubs at Island Park Nursery is as varied and unusual as the tree list. Half-way between the two comes the Sumac, now four years old, but eight feet in height. It is a greedy thing. The Sumac suckers freely and is intolerant of its neighbors, but what a glorious touch of brilliance its persistent autumn leaves lend to a setting!

Colonel Wallace has done some good selection work on elders, particularly the cut-leaved American elder. As a result he has bushes loaded with a profusion of crimson fruit which makes a striking contrast against the green of the leaves. This is a shrub worthy of wide cultivation.

Another unusual shrub is the flowering locust, past flower and covered with pods at the time of my visit, but its fine vetch-like leaves quite out of the ordinary in a bush of that height.

One striking novelty for which Colonel Wallace claims the credit is a variegated dog wood, the centre of its leaves green, their margins white for one-third way in toward the midrib. This bush is quite low in growth, dwarfed either by crossing or by lack of vigor.

Novelties in Spirea

The visitor may also see here at this Portage nursery a couple of new spireas which are destined for popularity. The first of these is a shrub of about two feet high, whose red flowers, borne in profusion, are radically different from the common run of spireas in size. In the production of this novelty Colonel Wallace crossed S. Billardii and S. Caprifolia. He has not yet named it nor is it for sale until it has been multiplied, for one little row less than 50 feet long contains every plant in existence.

The other spirea cross has a variegated leaf, green at the base shading to bright yellow at the tip, with a distinct network of green veins.

Flowers take a secondary but important place at Island Park. The principle governing the planting of perennials has been to keep in advance,

Turn over to Page 138



How old is your Bissell Sweeper?

BISSELL Sweepers are long lived. Most of them remain in constant use for ten or fifteen years—many of them much longer.

Naturally after all these years they are not quite as efficient as when they were new. For even this best of sweepers will wear after thousands of sweepings, the same as anything else that is used several times a day.

So if your old Bissell doesn't pick up all the litter don't blame it. If it doesn't work quite as smoothly as of yore, remember that any machine will show wear after many years of service.

If your Bissell has worked for you ten years it has cost you less than 50 cents a year. What did you ever own that gave such service at such a price? And think of the brooms it has saved.

Then it is time for a new Bissell. The old one may still serve upstairs, or for occasional service. But to insure best service you need a new one.

Cyco Ball Beating Bissells at about \$7.00. Other models for less. Play-size Bissells for a few dimes. At furniture, house-furnishing and department stores. Booklet on request—or circular on how to care for your Bissell to get the best service.

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10. Lantern Has MicaGlobe With Reflector—Can't Blow Out in Any Wind. Rain-Proof, Bug-Proof.
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Stripped.

Splendid volume on loud speaker or phones. Fine tone. Easy to operate.

Provides weather reports market prices, entertainment at home. Gives election returns as soon as they are known.

Selectivity—non-radiating when operated as per instructions.

WONDERFUL VALUE
none better at *DOUBLE* the price.

More 111A sets in successful use than any 4-tube set.

Guaranteed by Westinghouse, pioneers in the radio field, originators of broadcasting, permanently established in the manufacture of radio sets. Their guarantee is your assurance of continued and satisfactory service.

Order from local Westinghouse dealer—at once—as quantity is limited—or fill in form below and insure delivery.

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Please have your Radiola 111A Receiving Set demonstrated to me by your nearest local dealer or by.....
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Please enter my order for one Westinghouse Radiola 111A Receiving Set (\$24.75 stripped), to be supplied by nearest local dealer or sent direct to me. I enclose \$2.50. Balance of \$22.25 payable on delivery. My nearest Westinghouse dealer is

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Name.....
Address.....

- - R-A-D-I-O - -

Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director CKY



Wireless operators at work in Port Nelson Station, 1915

When VBN was Busy

A VISITOR dropped in upon me recently from Chesterfield, in the north-western corner of Hudson Bay. It happened that I made a trip through the straits and round the bay as wireless operator of the Nascopie, in 1915, so was naturally interested to discuss with my friend conditions there today as compared with those which existed eleven years ago. They have a four-tube radio set at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Chesterfield, and with this they are able to hear programs from all the principal cities on the continent. Winnipeg is heard regularly, and with volume about equal to that of an average phonograph. They know what weather we are having, the latest prices of our grain, who preached last Sunday, the names and airs of the latest musical and almost-musical compositions, and practically everything going on in a world which is accessible to them only by weeks of tramping and paddling, or by the annual steamship from Montreal. This is Chesterfield today. Let me now turn back the pages of my diary and quote from an entry dated September 1, 1915:

"Chesterfield . . . said to be only four or five hundred miles from the magnetic North Pole. . . . Went ashore in morning in motor boat with Captain Mack. Landed near H.B.C. store on solid rock. Found Eskimos here encamped in all sorts of weird skin tents. . . . Went to the Roman Catholic mission and remained to lunch. Fathers Turquett and Le Blanc entertained us with descriptions of Eskimo life. They also showed us pictures of Liege, from which Belgian city one of them came to this desolate corner of the globe. . . . Father Le Blanc showed us his splendid library of books in about seven different languages, of which he is master, and extending from the floor to the ceiling of his cabin. He also played for us upon an old reed organ, featuring the Belgian national anthem." Other entries follow:

In Touch With VBN

"September 2.—Left Chesterfield about five p.m. . . . Ship's compass practically useless all the evening, I was told, owing to proximity to magnetic North Pole, so we had to navigate by the sun and later by the stars. . . . September 3.—Foggy all the morning, but we were able to run safely. . . . September 4.—Heard Port Nelson station working at five p.m. The first shore station we have heard since saying goodbye to Holton, on the Labrador coast, a month ago. VBN seems to handle a big traffic in pay-roll and stores lists, in connection with the work being done on the H.B. railroad terminal. He transmits lengthy messages of this type to VBM, Le Pas. We cleared a

batch of traffic to him at six o'clock. . . . September 5.—Received news, dated August 31, from Nelson. . . . Had some revolver practice at tin cans thrown over the side. . . . September 6.—News from Nelson. The Nascopie lying all this time in York Roads. . . . Russians apparently on the run. . . . September 7.—Nelson still busy with his traffic. . . . Some of the laborers names have to be repeated frequently, and no wonder.

A Gale in York Roads

"September 8.—Dense fog. . . . cleared up in evening and changed to a strong wind. . . . September 9.—Blowing a gale from S.E. . . . spoke S.S. Bellaventure, which came in and lay about a mile from us. This is one of the steamers engaged in bringing supplies to Nelson by way of Labrador and through the Straits. . . . Nelson still busy. . . . nice to know there is land somewhere while we are rolling around out here. September 10.—Schooner Fort York, dragging anchor and drifting to north-west. S.E. gale still blowing. . . . September 11.—Still blowing. . . . September 12.—Fine and clear. Schooner back with us again. Sent Nelson two messages to be transmitted to Le Pas and mailed. . . . September 13.—News from Nelson . . . nothing very startling. We are still lying in York Roads. September 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.—Still here. Not sea-sick, but getting sort of sick of the sea! . . . September 19.—Sent messages to Nelson. . . . Left York at four p.m. bound for Charlton Island in James Bay. September 20.—At sea. Heard Nelson at 11 a.m., but too faintly to read him."

Thus ends my diary, so far as it includes references to VBN. The reader will understand, of course, that all communications with Nelson were carried on in wireless telegraph code and would have been unintelligible to anyone but the trained operators whose business it was to understand them. Ship and shore stations alike used the now antiquated "spark" system of transmission and employed magnetic and carbon dioxide crystal detectors for reception—neither of these being nearly so efficient as modern receiving devices. In the illustration which heads this page, the crystal detector and tuner are almost totally eclipsed by the head of "Jimmy" Holmes, the operator on the left. The crystal appears to be just beneath his nose.

The Magnetic Detector

The rectangular box on the wall immediately in front of Jimmy, is the magnetic detector. It has a glass cover through which can be seen the two pulleys around which passes a band of soft iron wire. The pulleys are rotated by clockwork, wound by the key on the right-hand end of the box. The iron band, carried by the pulleys,

passes through the field of a pair of powerful horseshoe magnets and also through a little glass tube on which is wound some fine wire connected in series with the antenna and ground. Over this primary winding is another of finer wire and considerably more turns. A pair of telephones shunted across this secondary winding, enables the operator to hear feeble currents which are set up by the action of incoming signals. The magnetic detector, bulky though it was and annoying to the operator, who had to crank its clockwork every hour-and-a-half, performed a noble service in its day. Beneath the magnetic detector in the picture will be seen the "multiple tuner" as it was called. This was considered a remarkable instrument at one time. Its chief merit now is in the solid built-to-last hard rubber and handsome brass work of its construction. If some of our present day radio sets fall to pieces in a few years, museum authorities centuries hence should have little difficulty in preserving samples of wireless apparatus made during the first decade of the twentieth.

Will VBN Re-Open?

Cessation of work on the Hudson Bay road compelled the closing of both VBN and VBM. For some years there must have been very little news from shore available for the H.B.C. ships making their regular annual trips around the Bay, for marine receiving sets did not undergo rapid improvement. Now, however, since the introduction of vacuum tube receivers, they are able to hear code signals from distant parts of the continent, and thanks to broadcasting, to get entertainment with loud-speaker volume. When efforts to complete the road and docks recommence in earnest, we shall probably hear Nelson and The Pas exchanging messages and acknowledgments, as they did in years gone by. Then shall I be continually reminded of that day when, from a steamship in Hudson Bay, I saw for the first time in my life a little bit of Manitoba.

Bernard Shaw Not Broadcast

Because he refused to submit manuscript of his intended speech so that the postmaster-general of Great Britain might go over it with a blue pencil, George Bernard Shaw was not permitted to radio his birthday anniversary address from one of the B.B.C. stations. Who missed the greater treat on this occasion—G.B.S. or some millions of the public—is a matter of conjecture. It might be expected that any educated individual, even one so radical in his views as Shaw, could be relied upon to behave on the radio as he would in polite society. A gentle reminder to the speaker of the many classes of people listening, and particularly of those shut in by sickness, would surely be sufficient to prevent the use of offensive expressions. In the case of a "break" being made, the discredit would fall upon the speaker rather than upon the B.B.C., whose hospitality was thus abused.

Announcers' Voices Misleading

It is a strange fact that some of the biggest voices on the air come from announcers who are in the lightweight class. My most embarrassing moments are those when visitors look me over and say, "My, I thought you were a big dark man with a bushy moustache!" On these occasions one feels that Nature has been unkind. Truly, little announcers should be heard and not seen.

Correspondence

The Moon and The Radio

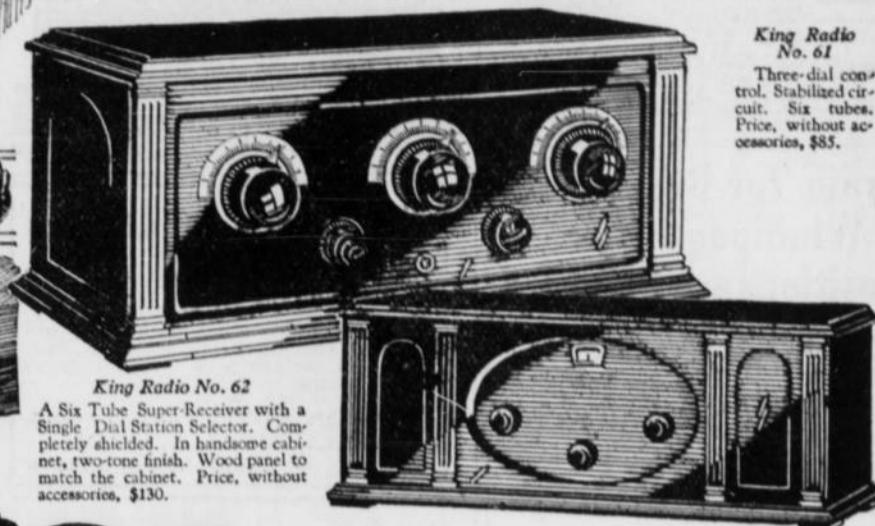
J. A. Skirrow, St. Louis, Sask., writes as follows: "Dear Sir—Seeing by The Guide that you would like to hear views as to whether or not the moon affects radio, I might say that in my opinion it does. Having seen something about this matter in a paper, we took notice. We found we could get stations when the moon was growing that we could not get when it was waning. With other stations, a growing moon made them stronger than was noticed with a waning moon."

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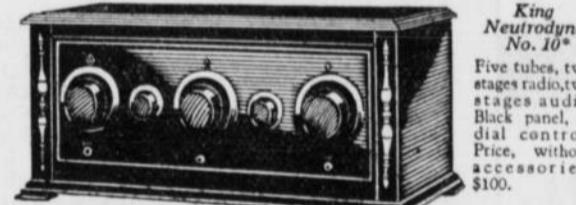
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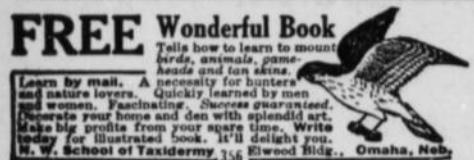
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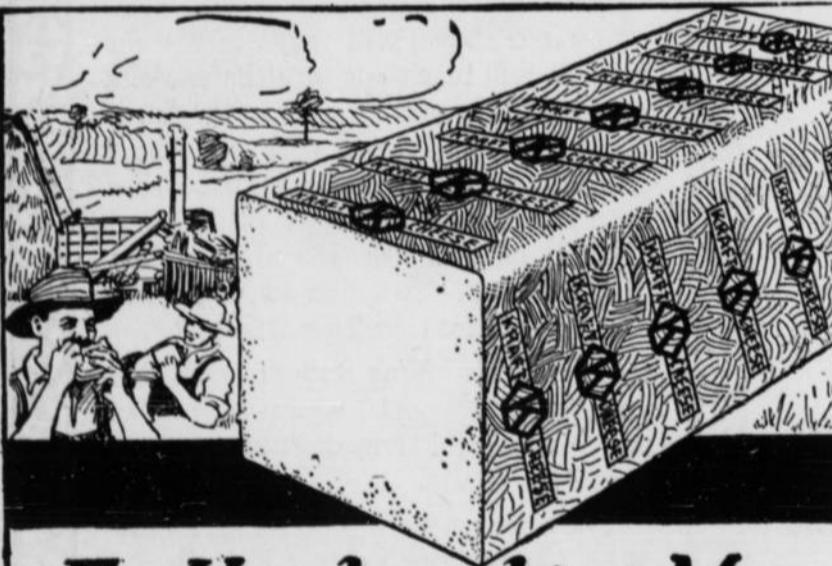
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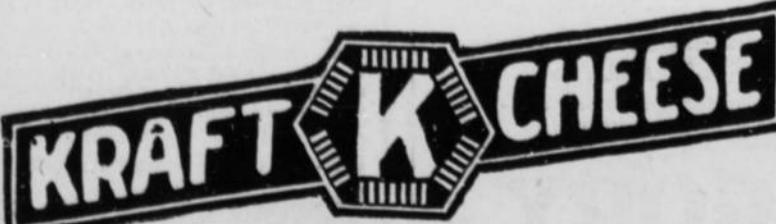


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17-26

B.C. Fruit Growers

Economic condition gradually improving

By S. W. DAFOE

DURING the past two seasons economic conditions in the famed Okanagan Valley fruit-growing area, as well as in the Kootenay country of the province of British Columbia, have slowly improved. The improvement might be contrasted with that which has occurred on the prairie provinces, where the general prevalence of good crops and better prices for grain has enabled a large section of the farmers to better their material condition to some degree.

As a matter of fact the prosperity, or otherwise, of the British Columbia fruit growers is governed to a marked degree by conditions on the prairies and when an improvement sets in throughout the wheat-growing belt its beneficial effect is gradually reflected in the fruit-growing districts. This is because, minus the purchasing power of the prairie people, which is governed entirely by grain production and grain prices, there would be no reason for the existence of the fruit-growing industry of British Columbia excepting on a limited scale. Any profits that are made in the selling of apples and soft fruits come from the purchasers on the domestic markets, the British and Continental sales being regarded more in the nature of an avenue for the disposal of surplus production on a basis of returns that do not cover cost of production. It follows, then, that without the prairie people the fruit industry of the coast province would shrivel up like an apple on a withered limb.

Prosperity Follows Prosperity

Being dependent upon the prairies for the major part of the returns received, it naturally follows that when prosperity comes to the prairies some time must elapse before its beneficial reflex reaches the fruit growers over the Rocky Mountains. For this reason the men who climb trees to gather their harvest are still a lap or two behind the prairie farmers who have been fortunate during the past two or three seasons in having good crops of high-grade grain, commanding top prices. In the mind of the average fruit grower a box of apples is regarded as approximating, from the standpoint of cost of production, a bushel of wheat. As a matter of fact the comparison, roughly speaking, is not inapt. Production cost of a box of apples is generally regarded as being from 70 to 80 cents, and we in the apple-growing business are disposed to think that the production cost of a bushel of wheat is approximately the same.

According to computations made by the Associated Growers Ltd., the selling end of the fruit growers' co-operative organization, the average price paid to growers last season for all varieties of apples of different grades was a little better than 80 cents per box. We do not know the average price paid to farmers of the prairie provinces for all grades of wheat, but the probabilities are that it was considerably higher than that received for apples.

It is generally agreed in the Okanagan Valley that real prosperity will come to the fruit-growing belt when an average price of \$1.00 per box is received by growers. For the betterment of from 15 to 20 cents necessary to place the industry on a permanently satisfactory basis the producers do not look so much to the consuming public as they do to other factors entering into the matter, such as reduced cost of production, to be brought about by increased acre yields, lower selling charges, reduced transportation costs and the cheaper handling of the fruit by the trade, more particularly by the retail trade. It is fully realized that the lower the price can be made to the consumer the better the chance of a growth in the apple-eating habits of the people.

The Outlook for 1926

So much for the general situation; I shall now proceed to give readers of The Guide a general idea of the present outlook as to yield and possible prices for the 1926 season. Production of all kinds of fruit will be greater than since 1923, the first year of real co-operative effort, when the chief thing accomplished in connection with the marketing of the crop was the practical elimination of consignment shipping, which in the previous year had brought heavy loss to the individual grower and the industry generally. The

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22 50	3 95	28 15
23 70	4 00	29 60
24 85	4 15	31 05
34 5	4 30	32 85
34 5	4 45	33 70
34 5	4 60	35 10
33 5	4 95	40 20
34 5	5 05	5 50
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19 65	4 00
20 35	4 20
21 55	4 40
21 90	4 50
22 65	4 70
22 90	5 65
23 90	5 75
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24 80	6 50
24 85	6 70
25 40	7 55
25 75	8 00
26 20	8 50
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T U B E S
"NEW LOW PRICES" FOR ALL CARS

following year was a short crop year, due to a heavy frost in late April, and with a better demand for fruit on the prairies and low production the prices received by the growers climbed up to the 80 cents per box mark. A heavy winter frost that did permanent injury to thousands of trees cut the 1925 crop down heavily, more especially in the northern half of the Okanagan Valley and in the Kootenay district, with the result that the 1925 returns topped those of the previous year by a few cents per box.

By the spring of the present year both soft fruit and apple trees throughout the interior had recovered to the point where they were capable of at least average production and from blossom time onward, despite a freakishly early season, a dry summer and an acute shortage of irrigation waters, gave promise of a good yield. It can be stated at the time of writing that the indications are for an apple crop of approximately 750,000 boxes in excess of either 1924 or 1925. The final estimate of the Provincial Horticultural Department increased the June estimate by 70,000 boxes and put it at 3,217,000 boxes as compared with the 1925 total crop of 2,553,449 boxes.

This Year's Big Marketing Problem

The marketing of the additional three-quarters of a million boxes of apples undoubtedly constitutes a serious problem for the selling end of the business, both co-operative and independent, but there are some favorable factors in the situation, apart from the steadily increasing purchasing power of the prairie people. A short crop in Great Britain, coupled with the heavily subsidized campaign to encourage the consumption of Empire-grown fruit, is expected to lead to an increased demand for British Columbia apples.

Ontario, in 1925, had a bumper apple crop, with the result that the sale of British Columbia apples in Eastern Canada was seriously reduced. During this season it is not improbable that the volume of apples to be disposed of in Eastern Canada will at least reach former proportions. A large apple crop in the United States and a consequent increase in the surplus, which is likely to be dumped on to British and other markets, regardless of returns, is the cause of some apprehension. In this connection it might be interesting to point out that the American people in an average season consume 93 per cent. of the apples grown in that country. The Canadian people, on the other hand, buy only 70 per cent. of the production of Canadian orchards. Obviously, the Americans can afford to dump their comparatively small surplus at low prices in order to maintain home markets on a fair basis for the 93 per cent., and that is one reason why the apple producers of British Columbia are so insistent on having an anti-dumping clause applicable to fruit in the Canadian tariff structure.

On the whole it may be gathered that the outlook for the maintenance of reasonable prices for this year's larger apple crop is fair, more particularly if the team work in the selling end of the business is good. On the other hand, the consumer has no reason to fear that he is going to pay higher prices than in the past. As a matter of fact, were the consumers to join with the producers in an effort to bring about more favorable transportation and selling conditions there is no reason why they should ever again pay abnormal prices for fruit grown in British Columbia.

The Soft Fruit Situation

This article would be incomplete without a word or two as to the first large soft fruit crop marketed since 1923. Cherries will bring very low prices as compared with the past two seasons. The cannery deal was more satisfactory and will bring good money. Apricots also were a big crop and will probably average the growers about three cents per pound, which is less than cost of production. The peach deal is under way. The canneries are taking a considerable portion of the crop at 60 dollars per ton and the remainder is going to the markets. Fair prices are anticipated. Although prices for soft fruits have been low, the big volume markets will mean the distribution of a good deal of money. All things considered, the outlook of the B.C. fruit grower is steadily improving. But, as I stated in the beginning of this article, his future depends almost wholly on increased population and continued prosperity on the prairies, a state of affairs that is undoubtedly making British Columbians who grow fruit realize that the four western provinces are fast becoming one economic unit.

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IN THE
OLD
COUNTRY**

FROM

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Montreal—Oct. 6—S.S. Melita	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Quebec—Oct. 6—S.S. Empress of Scotland	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal—Oct. 7—S.S. Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow
Quebec—Oct. 8—S.S. Montreal	to Liverpool
Montreal—Oct. 15—S.S. Montrose	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Quebec—Oct. 20—S.S. Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Quebec—Oct. 21—S.S. Montairn	to Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal—Oct. 22—S.S. Montaalm	to Liverpool
Quebec—Oct. 27—S.S. Empress of France	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal—Oct. 29—S.S. Montclare	to Liverpool
Montreal—Nov. 3—S.S. Melita	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Quebec—Nov. 5—S.S. Metroyal	to Liverpool
Montreal—Nov. 12—S.S. Metagama	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal—Nov. 17—S.S. Minnedosa	to Liverpool
Quebec—Nov. 18—S.S. Montairn	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal—Nov. 19—S.S. Montcalm	to Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal—Nov. 26—S.S. Montclare	to Liverpool
St. John—Dec. 1—S.S. Melita	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
St. John—Dec. 7—S.S. Metroyal	to Liverpool
St. John—Dec. 11—S.S. Metagama	to Liverpool
St. John—Dec. 15—S.S. Montcalm	to Glasgow, Liverpool
St. John—Dec. 15—S.S. Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp

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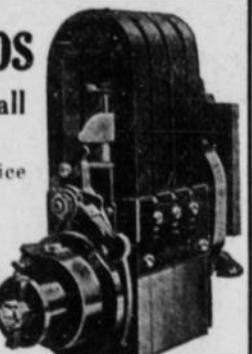
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The Trend of the Campaign

Continued from Page 1

George Boivin, former minister of customs and central figure in the investigation which brought down the Liberal government. Mr. Boivin undoubtedly is a martyr to the Liberal cause. His death can be attributed to over-work during his brief tenure of office and to the disappointment and grief which the issue of the customs investigation brought to him. Mr. Boivin was an outstanding parliamentarian. Not since Hon. W. S. Fielding's time has there been in the Liberal party a man with a mind so clear, a memory so accurate, and an ability so marked, to explain the most complicated questions in simple, unmistakable language. He was the rising French-Canadian in the Liberal party, and within a year or two would have replaced Hon. Ernest Lapointe as leader of the party.

Meeting cabinet ministers, one is frequently reminded, forcibly, that many factors are weighed in their selection besides ability. There are considerations of geography, race and religion. Mr. Boivin was one who would have acquitted himself with distinction in any parliament.

His death has been taken by his compatriots in Quebec as a personal loss, and the Conservatives are being judged as his murderers.

Quebec's View of the Probe

From the very outset, the Quebec Liberals represented the customs investigation as a "persecution" of Quebec, directed wholly into Montreal and other towns within the province. Of course, this is not true, but the fates, apparently, are leaving nothing undone to make it appear to be true. Mr. Boivin's death will be worth 100,000 votes to the Liberals, and its effect will be greatly augmented by the collapse of the slanderous campaign against Hon. Ernest Lapointe and other Liberal leaders in connection with the steamer Margaret.

The interim report of Sir Francis Lemieux, the commissioner appointed by the Meighen government to continue the customs investigation, finally puts the quietus on this mud throwing, in which A. J. Doucet, Conservative candidate in Kent, N.B., has been foremost, but, in which the Conservative party as a whole has indulged freely behind the veil of anonymity. Mr. Doucet's unprincipled and unsportsmanlike innuendos are certainly proving a load upon his party throughout the whole Dominion, and are likely to cost him his own seat. The electors, after all, are quick to sense the unfair in party tactics, and will do justice.

Quebec Situation Summed Up

These misfortunes have played havoc with the Conservative prospects in Quebec. A few weeks ago, the Conservatives were claiming 10 seats: Argeneuil, Bonaventure, Beauce, Gaspé, Jacques Cartier, Quebec East, Quebec South, St. Antoine, St. Lawrence and St. George, and Mount Royal. Today they have definitely abandoned Beauce, Gaspé and the two Quebecs. In Gaspé the Conservative candidate who would have been most likely to succeed is Grattan O'Leary, who is not unknown to readers of The Grain Growers' Guide. Mr. O'Leary is one of the foremost journalists in Canada. He was unable to accept the nomination this time, and so the chances of winning the seat go by the board. In Beauce the general trend of the campaign is strongly Liberal, and the chances of the Conservatives winning are now negligible. In the two Quebecs, the situation is the same as in Beauce.

Mr. Patenaude, in Jacques Cartier, seems doomed to failure. Leslie Bell, in St. Antoine, is having very difficult sledding and the prospect is that he will not emerge at the head of the poll. This accounts for six of the 10, and leaves the Conservatives with four from Quebec, the same as last year. There are two seats, not yet mentioned, in which they may accomplish the unexpected. Sam Jacobs, in Cartier, entered the field late and is finding the going heavy. The Conservatives may beat him. In Wright, owing to internal dissension among the Grits, there

is an opening for the Tories which they are exploiting with some success.

To sum up, in Quebec the best the Conservatives can hope for is six seats, and the result probably will not be so favorable.

Ontario Loses Her Disaster Complex

Ontario is the other key province, and here the factors governing the situation are entirely different. An examination of parliamentary records since 1900, will show that the Conservatives on the average have never held more than seven or eight seats in Quebec—three more than in the last parliament. In Ontario, however, the Liberals, with the exception of the 1911 election, have held double the number of seats they had in the last parliament. The moral seems to be that whenever the Liberals can keep off the horns of free trade and give the Conservatives no opportunity to appeal on the protection issue, they usually win from 20 to 30 seats. Last time they got 12.

This is the record and on this basis the Liberals may count on gaining from 10 to 20 seats on September 14. That they will gain can scarcely be doubted. Wherever one goes in Ontario, one is struck by the difference in the political atmosphere as compared with last October. Then the Conservatives had succeeded in working up the electors of Ontario into a frenzy over the condition of business, and the compelling need for more protection. The alternative was more protection or bankruptcy and annexation.

This year the "disaster" complex is absent.

Good times are here, and the fact is so patent that Conservatives cannot dispute it. Last year tens of thousands of Liberals, realizing that business was very bad and in grave doubt about the future, swerved from their party and voted Conservative. This year they are back in the fold.

Furthermore the mass of independent voters—these shadowy, enigmatical persons, "the men on the street"—are not with the Conservative party as they were last time. There is no indication which way they will swing. Probably the independent vote will be divided.

Tories Find Situation Unsatisfactory

The Conservatives entered the campaign sublimely confident. The last week, however, has brought an awakening. The situation, they are realizing, is far from satisfactory. Most of them find the change difficult to understand and there is a tendency to truculence, to abuse an electorate that will flirt with a party that has been censured. The Conservatives have forgotten the old adage: "A country is disappointed if it isn't betrayed."

Anyhow it has come as a cold-water shock to Ontario Conservatives to discover that everybody is not so much upset about the degeneracy of public life as they are.

The result has been a switch over from the customs investigation to other issues. There is a well organized effort being made to revive the blue ruin cry, and several leading Conservative papers are telling the electors that a vote for the Liberals is a vote for ruin and annexation. People on the prairies may find it difficult to believe that appeals such as these are effective in getting votes, but there must be some advantage to be reaped else they would not be prosecuted so vigorously.

From the Liberal point of view, every effort is being made to obtain a twilights, pianissimo effect on the customs investigation, with all the spot light and shouting reserved for the taxation reductions in the last budget.

However all these factors may work out, it is clear that the chances of the Liberals gaining are very bright.

From the National Viewpoint

Looking at the situation from a national point of view, it is reasonably clear that, failing in Quebec, the Conservatives cannot hope to win a majority of the seats in the next parliament. They will be very fortunate indeed if they can gain enough in the maritimes, Quebec and British Columbia to compensate for the losses they will suffer in Ontario and the prairie provinces.

On the other hand should the present drift of opinion continue, the Liberals



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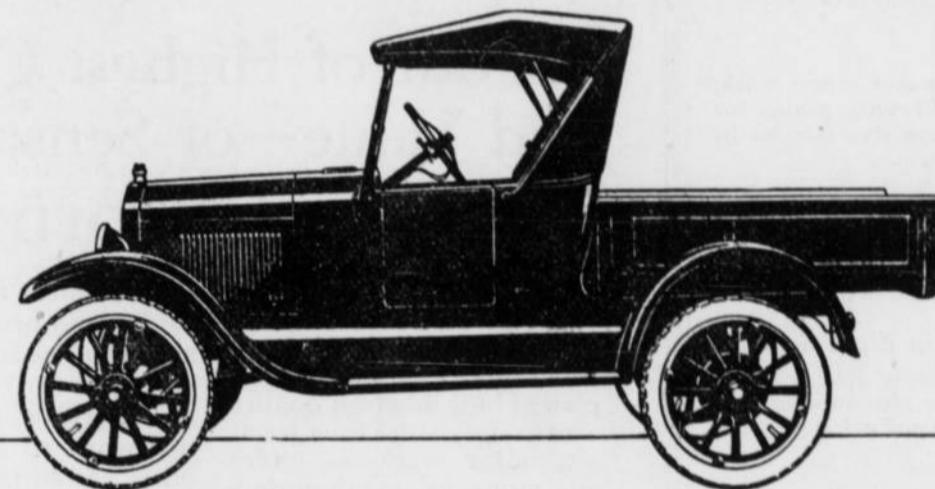
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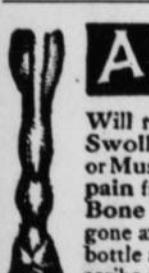
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The Grain Growers' Guide

will make very substantial gains in Ontario, and, perhaps, a few in the prairie provinces.

In the event of neither party possessing a clear majority, the Conservatives undoubtedly will continue in office and endeavor to function with the assistance of friendly Progressives. At this writing this appears to be the most probable outcome.

A Meteoric Crater

300,000,000 tons of rock displaced by giant meteorite

IN North Central Arizona, close to the town of Winslow, and far removed from areas of volcanic activity, there is a crater roughly three-quarters of a mile in diameter, with a rim averaging 130 feet above the surrounding plain, and with an internal depth from the top of the rim of nearly 600 feet. The rock strata surrounding the crater is greatly distorted. In and around the crater more meteoric material has been collected than has been found elsewhere on the earth.

Scientific investigators are pretty well agreed that this crater was made by the impact of a giant meteorite, probably thousands of years ago. The size and velocity of this celestial wanderer which the earth encountered may be inferred from the fact that the rim of the crater alone contains about 150,000,000 tons of sandstone and limestone that was crushed and shattered and splashed out in all directions. In addition probably an equal amount fell back into the hole. Millions of tons of rock material was reduced to an impalpable powder.

The crater was discovered in 1871. Considerable work has been done in exploring it though difficulty was encountered when the drills encountered quicksand. These explorations have revealed that the hole is about 1,000 feet deep and that the mass of the meteorite is under the south rim of the equator. In 1922, after drilling through 30 feet of meteoric material, the bit became irremovably stuck at a depth of 1376 feet. Further exploratory work is now being undertaken.

On the assumption that each ton of the meteoric substance 30 tons of rock would be displaced, scientists have estimated that the meteor would weigh at least 5,000,000 tons. The fragments that have been found consist mainly of iron carrying 8 per cent. nickel. Analysis has also shown the presence of six-tenths of an ounce of platinum and iridium to the ton. This would give 3,000,000 ounces of platino-iridium in the meteoric mass. Aside from the commercial reward the further exploration of the crater will be of great scientific interest, particularly with regard to accepted theories of how, through eons of time, heavenly bodies have been destroyed and new ones built up from fragments thrown out when the old ones were broken up.

Charley's Pets

Continued from Page 6

beneath the onset of society on his first trip to New York and bought a collar.

His "hunting" season only lasts for three weeks in the spring and the rest of the time he has to keep a score or so of thirsty antelope babies full of cow's milk. He likes reading. History is his favorite literary field and the Bible comes in for study. He reads animal stories with the critical judgment of experience and has the highest praise for one American author who wrote about antelope.

"That fellow had the right dope," he said. "He learnt about 'em from real experience, or I miss my guess." His remarks about other "nature" writers are less flattering.

The Blazier farm has been visited by many distinguished people—Baron Byng, the Duke of Devonshire, Prince Obolensky and many others, including famous naturalists from the United States. Pictures of his antelope and himself have gone to many distant lands with these visitors, and he has received many autographed pictures in return.

He will always talk to one who is really interested in hearing about antelope; he wants others to understand and appreciate them as he does; he hopes to live for 20 years more and does not want to live to see the last of these animals.

But he hates answering "danged fool questions."

Chickens

The story of a woman who wanted some money of her own
By ANNA STEVENS

STAMP, stamp of shaking snow off winter boots and a heavy man's voice that bellowed, "Belinda, did you feed them chickens wheat?" Belinda Manners looked up from the small child's coat she was manufacturing out of her brother's old overcoat and gave a scared little "um-ha" in assent.

"Well, listen here," the voice bellowed on, "I'm running this farm and don't you butt in. Wheat's too dear to feed to chickens."

"Mrs. Smithers says it makes them lay in winter," Belinda quietly affirmed, her eyes on her needle. "She gets two dozen eggs every day all winter, and I asked her what she fed 'em and I wanted to try it on ours."

"Bah! Just like a woman to feed wheat when I kin get maybe two dollars a bushel for it." Then turning fiercely towards her, "Don't you feed any more wheat, hear?"

So the chickens were fed plain oats all winter. They were kept in an old dark stable discarded for some years. They laid no eggs till on in April. The first that were sold brought 20 cents a dozen.

Belinda Manners had grown used to her husband's ways as the years went on. What he said really didn't disturb her. She had given up long ago ever expecting to have her opinion listened to. She had been an accountant in a store in a western town before marriage, and knew considerable about business methods, but Bill Manners never listened to her. To him all women were born without brains. It was no use expecting them to know anything. How could they when they were women.

Year after year Belinda had wanted to raise the chickens and turkeys on the place. Her mother had always had great success, and Belinda felt she could too. But Bill insisted on setting the hens each spring.

"You ain't got time," he told her, when she said she could do it. "You'd do it one day and forget them a week, you would. I know women!"

So Belinda heaved a sigh and went on making over relation's clothes for her four children. Her part was to keep the mother hens on the nests, see that they were fed and watered, and never got their eggs cold. It took a dozen trips a day to do this, but Bill always said, "Yes, I set 20 hens this year and hatched a good hundred chicks."

Belinda of course brought them up, kept an eye on them all day long and watched for crows and magpies.

Bill killed them but Belinda picked the feathers off.

In the fall the cheques came and they went to Bill, of course.

Bill always needed cheques it seemed.

Didn't a woman understand a farm—

things cost money; had to have wire

fences and harness;

never had enough

as it was. And

Belinda went on

year after year,

patching, and mak-

ing over relations

clothes for herself

and children.

One spring she had ventured, "Bill, I think I would like to raise some geese all on my own. I'd like a little money for clothes and things."

"Money!" Bill bellowed, "What do you want more money for? Don't I always give you money when you ask for it?"

Belinda couldn't say no to that, and she didn't dare reply that she never asked for money.

except for boots, which couldn't be made over from uncle's old ones, and then only when the kiddies' toes stuck out. He bellowed so she didn't like to ask. But, oh my! How she did long for one new dress. Not since she was married had she bought a real new dress.

"I could get the eggs from Mrs. Aikins, and I'll pay her back when I sell the geese."

"Don't you do it, Belinda. Geese are crazy things. They'd eat all my wheat field and muddy all the pond so the horses wouldn't like it. Don't you try it, hear?"

But Belinda was getting desperate. Mary, her eldest girl was to go to high school next year, and Belinda wanted new clothes for her, real new clothes, some anyway. So that year Belinda and Mary picked bushels and bushels of saskatoon berries and sold them to the truck man as he passed their house each day. They got six dollars by it.

With this money the mother bought an old incubator from a neighbor. The next spring she set it up, got eggs on credit from Mrs. Aikins and hatched, in three settings, 205 chicks. Seventy-five came off the fourth of April, 48 on the twenty-sixth, and the rest in May. All grew to lusty chickens, except about 25 that seemed to disappear somehow. Mrs. Manners made a brooder for them out of a long flat box, upside down, with four thicknesses of old coat as roof lining. This was fastened only at the side and dropped down on their backs like an immense hen. They grew amazingly.

In order to send Mary off to high school, Mrs. Manners put the 50 largest into crates the first of August and shipped them by the daily truck to town as broilers. The truckman brought the cheque to her next day. It was in her name.

Bill laughed about that, "I'll pay Mrs. Aikins for the eggs and I'll buy Mary clothes to go to school. She's got to work for her board at aunt's boarding house, but at least she could have decent clothes."

"Well, get 'em then. Women are always fussin' over clothes. You spend half your time sewin' things."

So Mary went to high school very happy. She didn't mind working for her board. She had always worked at home. In fact the life in town was much easier to her. There was

no rising at five to milk cows, no heavy barn chores at night, no picking roots or planting potatoes or digging them. She thought she had a gay time with only the dishes for 10 people to do.

At home, Bill insisted the rest of the chickens should be shipped to his dealers. The cheques came to him. "Here's the cheques for your chickens, Belinda. Want me to pay the grocer with it?"

The grocer was long due, but the doctor was longer.

"Pay the doctor first Bill and maybe you can pay the grocer later."

"There's enough for both and then ten dollars over. Here, take it. You kin buy them kids the winter boots you have been blattin' so after."

Not long after this Mrs. Manners had a sister visit



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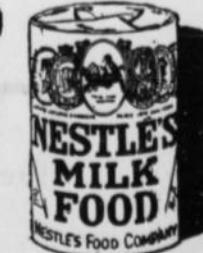
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MADE IN CANADA

her. She was telling her how she wanted new clothes for the children and how she was afraid to ask her husband for the money.

"That's where you do wrong, Belinda," her sister Alice declared. "Your husband loves you, I am sure, and his loud talk is just a habit he has gathered I suppose from chasing horses and cows and unruly calves. Men get authoritative on the farm but his heart is all right I am sure. What annoys him is that you always seem working at cross purposes with him. Why can't you have a frank talk with him and tell him what you need and think. How do you expect him to know if you don't tell him. Just to go ahead in silence, feeling sore at him isn't fair to Bill. You should know he wants to be good to you. Sure he does in his heart. It's just his way of talking. Have confidence in him, Belinda, it's only fair."

This appealed to Belinda's sense of judgment. So she approached the question from another standpoint and one day she said quite easily and casually to her husband, "Bill, tell me how to make some money for the children's clothes, I don't want to take from the usual farm earnings, but surely there is a way to add to them."

Bill looked at her kindly.

"Belinda, you have touched a sore point with me. It does make me feel badly you aren't getting the things you deserve. I'm sorry we've been so hard up."

"Well, let me do something and make some more money."

"I think I could spare you more this coming year, anyway least ways it looks like it. But I've often thought if we had the time we could make money selling stuff to the tourists that whiz past here in their cars. This is the main trail West you know."

That next spring she put in a big garden and raised all the extra chickens she could and the first of June Bill put up a sign at the gate.

"Come in, friends, all kinds of fresh vegetables for sale, also chickens, eggs and cream."

"Come in, afternoon tea, 25c; dinner, 50c; home cooking, country style. All good things to eat, served generously."

The tide had turned in the financial affairs of the Manners. Mrs. Manners got a neighbor's daughter to come in and help each day, and so found her own work no more but the purse much heavier, and you can guess how happy it made her to hear Bill say one day.

"And now, Belinda, you just must go to town and buy a heap of fine clothes. I want my wife the best dressed woman in this country."

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Send for a copy of our new fashion and dressmaking book containing all the Fall and early Winter styles in addition to picture dressmaking lessons, some embroidery designs and Xmas gifts that can be made at home. Write your name and address clearly, enclose 10 cents and address your order to Fashion Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

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The Accommodating Tomato

By THE COUNTRY COOK

EVERY year tomatoes are becoming more popular. A few years ago we regarded them as more or less of a luxury, now we think of them, canned or fresh, as a necessary part of our diet, not only from the utilitarian standpoint but for their tonic value as well. Tomatoes are a most accommodating sort of vegetable. They are equally at home in soups, salads, scallops, stews, pickles and countless other dishes, adding just that finishing touch that makes an insipid dish tasty. Last year we had literally bushels of tomatoes and experimented to our hearts content. This year a lusty hail storm stripped all of the blossoms and a good share of the leaves off the vines. However, they are recovering and we get a few ripe ones the hail missed, and will have plenty later on. We have good-sized Earliana tomatoes from seed we planted in the open on the tenth of June. The first recipe is for a tomato soup that we think equals any of the commercial varieties and surpasses most of them. I did up quarts of this last fall and we found it very useful, not only as soup, but to add to stews, casserole dishes and sauces as well.

Tomato Soup

1 1/4-qt. basket tomatoes 4 T. chopped parsley
6 whole cloves 1 good bunch celery
7 medium-sized onions 8 bay leaves

Boil this two hours and strain through a colander or coarse strainer. Return to the stove and when boiling add

1 c. brown sugar 1 c. flour
1/2 c. salt 1/2 c. butter
1 tsp. soda

Boil this for ten minutes, stirring constantly. Put in sterilized jars and seal. When you wish to use it for a cream soup add an equal quantity of hot milk and serve. The bay leaves you can purchase at a grocery store, five cents worth will last a year. A bay leaf adds to the flavor of soups, stews, pickles and many other dishes. Try them.

Tomato and Pea Soup

Just while we are on the subject of soup try this one. It is a prime favorite at our house. If you have not the green peas, try canned or dried ones.

2 c. peas Sprig parsley
2 tomatoes 1 T. butter
1 T. flour 1 1/2 c. milk or cream
Pepper and salt Pinch soda
1 small onion 1 pint water

Boil the peas, tomatoes, onions and parsley together. When tender, rub half the mixture through a sieve, add remaining vegetables, return to the fire, melt the butter in a small pan, add the flour and stir into the hot soup, with a pinch of soda and the milk or cream. This amount will serve about four people.

Tomato Soup, No. 2

1 lb. tomatoes 1/2 tsp. sugar
1 onion 1 T. butter
2 potatoes 1 1/2 T. sago
1 1/2 pints water 1 c. milk
Pepper and salt Pinch soda

Wash, pare and slice the potatoes and onions. Put these into a pan with the butter, cook for five minutes, add the tomatoes, water and sugar. Boil slowly for half an hour, strain the soup, rubbing all the vegetables through the strainer. Return the soup to the pan and bring it to the boil; when boiling sprinkle in the sago, and boil for 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Heat the milk in a separate saucepan, and when the soup is ready to serve, add the pinch of soda and the milk.

Tomato and Cream Cheese Salad

4 large firm tomatoes 1 cream cheese or
1 T. butter 1 c. cottage cheese
1 T. milk or cream Paprika
1 tsp. salt

Mix the cheese and the melted butter, salt, paprika and cream together. Scald peel and chill the tomatoes. Cut in slices and put together, sandwich fashion, with the cheese, or slice the tomatoes on lettuce leaves and decorate with balls of the cheese mixture.

Tomatoes Stuffed with Mushrooms

8 ripe tomatoes Toast
1 T. bread crumbs
Salt and pepper
2 T. mushrooms
1/2 small onion

Scrub out part of the top of the tomatoes. Mix together the chopped mushrooms, bread crumbs, onion and a bit of parsley if you have it. Put two table-

spoons of butter in a saucepan and add the mushroom mixture to this. When this is hot fill the tomato shells, sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs and bake for ten to 15 minutes. Serve on squares of buttered toast.

Stuffed Tomatoes

8 ripe tomatoes Salt and pepper
Cold meat Onion juice
Mashed potatoes

Remove the end and some of the pulp from the tomatoes. Fill the openings with a mixture of mashed potatoes and meat, seasoned to taste, and moistened slightly. In the bottom of a pan put one cup soup stock or gravy, set the tomatoes in and cook until tender.

Tomato Cross

This makes a very good supper dish.

Ripe tomatoes Sugar
Salt, pepper Bacon
Bread

Spread the rounds of bread with butter and place close together in a baking pan. Place a peeled ripe tomato on top of each slice, season with salt, pepper and a very little sugar. Cross over the top of each tomato two very thin strips of bacon. Bake in a good oven until the tomatoes are tender and the bacon crisp. If the bacon gets too brown before the tomato is cooked remove it and lay on the tomatoes just before serving.

Canned Tomatoes

Select tomatoes that are ripe and free from blemishes. Scald them from one-half to two minutes, dip them into cold water and remove them quickly. With a sharp knife remove the stem, core and the skin.

Open Kettle Method

Place one layer of the tomatoes in an enamel kettle, and for every quart add one teaspoon of salt and one teaspoon sugar. Add no water. Bring the mass to the boiling point and boil for ten minutes, or until the tomatoes are all well cooked. With a sterilized ladle pour them into jars that have been boiled for 20 minutes or steamed for ten. Fill the jars to overflowing. Adjust the rubbers and sterilized covers. Seal the jars and invert them to cool.

Cold-Pack Method

Pack the prepared tomatoes, either whole or quartered, in sterilized jars. Fill the jars to within one-quarter inch of the top with boiling tomato juice or boiling water. To each quart add one teaspoon salt and one teaspoon sugar. Sterilize the jars in a hot bath or steam cooked for 25 or 30 minutes.

Tomato Puree

2 qts. thick tomato 1 tsp. sugar
pulp 2 T. chopped sweet red
1 onion peppers
1 1/2 T. sago
1 c. milk
Pinch soda

Tomato puree is a good way to use up small or broken tomatoes. Cut the tomatoes into quarters and cook them until the pieces are broken and soft. Press the pulp through a sieve, discarding the skins and seeds. Add the onion, the chopped peppers and the seasoning to the pulp and cook the mixture until it is as thick as catsup. Pour it into sterilized jars. Adjust the tops and rubbers and sterilize for 20 minutes in a hot water or steam bath. Invert to cool and seal.

Scalloped Tomatoes

2 c. stale bread crumbs Parsley
2 T. chopped onion Pepper and salt
3 c. tomatoes

Put a layer of the bread crumbs on the bottom of a baking dish, cover with tomatoes. Season with the onion, pepper and salt. Add layer about until the dish is full. Sprinkle the top with butter seasoned with crumbs and bake in quick oven for 20 minutes.

Chili Sauce

12 ripe tomatoes 1 tsp. cinnamon
1 green pepper
2 onions
Small bunch parsley
3/4 c. sugar
1 tsp. cloves 1 T. salt
1/2 c. vinegar

Peel the tomatoes and slice them. Chop the onions and the peppers. Combine the ingredients and cook until the mixture is thick. Seal in scalded bottles.



The Right Way to Boil Potatoes

Put the potatoes in an **SMP** Enamelled Potato Pot. Cover with water. Add salt to taste. Boil until soft. When finished, drain off *all* the boiling water through the strainer spout. No danger of steam scalding the hands because the handle securely locks the cover on. If your family uses potatoes, you require one of these.

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Announcing the Prize Winners in the FAIR ATTENDANCE CONTEST

Total Attendance at the "Class A Fairs" was

563,191

The official attendance figures supplied by the Fair Executives or their Auditors for the 1926 Exhibitions were: Brandon, 71,300; Calgary, 197,471; Edmonton, 101,658; Saskatoon, 77,492; Regina, 115,270.

Reports indicate that the 1926 Exhibitions were in many ways the most successful on record. The total attendance was very much higher than during any year since 1920. At four exhibitions, the attendance smashed all previous records. Contestants who were optimistic and figured the attendance would be high were the largest prize winners. Doubtless, had farmers not been so busy more would have sent in estimates and competition for the prizes would have been keener.

Thirty-six prizes with a total value of \$500 were offered. Six special prizes, for the first nearest correct estimates sent in on or before June 5, and 30 regular prizes ranging from \$1.00 to \$200 in value. After examining the contest records the judges found that the following persons were the successful contestants. All coupons were checked and re-checked to be sure no errors had been made. Anyone wishing to appeal against the decision of the judges must do so before September 10.

Value of Prize.	Winner's Name.	Estimated
\$20.00—	Mrs. Angus Hollinger, Loreburn, Sask.	563,281
\$10.00—	H. F. Lee, Springside, Sask.	563,349
\$5.00—	W. R. Parker, Orton, Alta.	564,321
\$5.00—	E. W. Hunt, Weyburn, Sask.	564,868
\$5.00—	J. J. Headington, Glenside, Sask.	565,655
\$5.00—	E. Ross Martin, Alameda, Sask.	566,231

SUCCESSFUL CONTESTANTS FOR THIRTY REGULAR PRIZES

\$200.00—	Mrs. Angus Hollinger, Loreburn, Sask.	563,281
\$70.00—	H. F. Lee, Springside, Sask.	563,349
\$40.00—	P. J. Banman, Lowe Farm, Man.	562,843
\$20.00—	Mrs. W. McKee, Creelman, Sask.	562,804
\$10.00—	W. R. Parker, Orton, Alta.	564,321
\$5.00—	E. W. Hunt, Weyburn, Sask.	564,868
\$5.00—	M. Voss, Whitemouth, Man.	560,785
\$5.00—	Steve Kindrachuk, Sokal, Sask.	560,781
\$5.00—	J. J. Headington, Glenside, Sask.	565,655
\$5.00—	H. Cafferate, Stony Beach, Sask.	560,700
\$5.00—	E. Ross Martin, Alameda, Sask.	566,321
\$5.00—	Ole B. Tuttle, Pen. D'Oreille, Alta.	559,694
\$5.00—	J. Pagow, Elrose, Sask.	559,314
\$5.00—	Mrs. D. L. Coburn, Carman, Man.	567,308
\$5.00—	Mrs. Milton Oxtoby, Innisfail, Alta.	568,073
\$2.00—	Mrs. Percy Stokes, Hardy, Sask.	568,108
\$2.00—	Alex. Stanley, Heward, Sask.	569,160
\$2.00—	R. D. Gibson, Eston, Sask.	569,965
\$2.00—	James Grey, Raymond, Alta.	556,201
\$2.00—	M. A. Wilson, La Fleche, Sask.	570,690
\$1.00—	Edwin Mayhew, Treherne, Man.	570,876
\$1.00—	John Boe, Bateman, Sask.	554,540
\$1.00—	R. J. Lewis, Vandura, Sask.	571,921
\$1.00—	E. D. Hoff, Mair, Sask.	572,109
\$1.00—	F. Forsythe, Freidenstal, Alta.	554,000
\$1.00—	Lynn Swartz, Keivington, Sask.	553,338
\$1.00—	R. Struck, Pilger, Sask.	573,981
\$1.00—	Olof Stromberg, Hendon, Sask.	552,265
\$1.00—	E. J. Edwards, Torquay, Sask.	550,571
\$1.00—	Geo. F. Wright, Consort, Alta.	550,400

We have carefully examined the estimates sent in by the contestants who took part in the Fair Attendance Contest, which closed June 30, 1926.

Under the rules by which the contest was judged, the above persons are entitled to prizes in the order named, and we take much pleasure in certifying the correctness of this prize list.

Signed this Eleventh day of August, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-six.

W. C. MCKILLICAN.

AMY J. ROE.

P. M. ABEL.

We sincerely congratulate the fortunate contestants and thank all those who took such a keen interest in this contest. More than likely the prize winners will be completely surprised by their good fortune, and we know from past experience that the losers will accept their fate in their usual sportsmanlike manner.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Disposal of Waste Water

Two more Guide readers describe installations that have done good service in farm homes

HERE are four types of sewage disposal systems in general use:

The Septic Tank, by which, through decomposition and evaporation, sewage is disposed of through the upper 18 inches of the earth's surface. This system disposes of all sewage from the house, is very efficient but expensive to install.

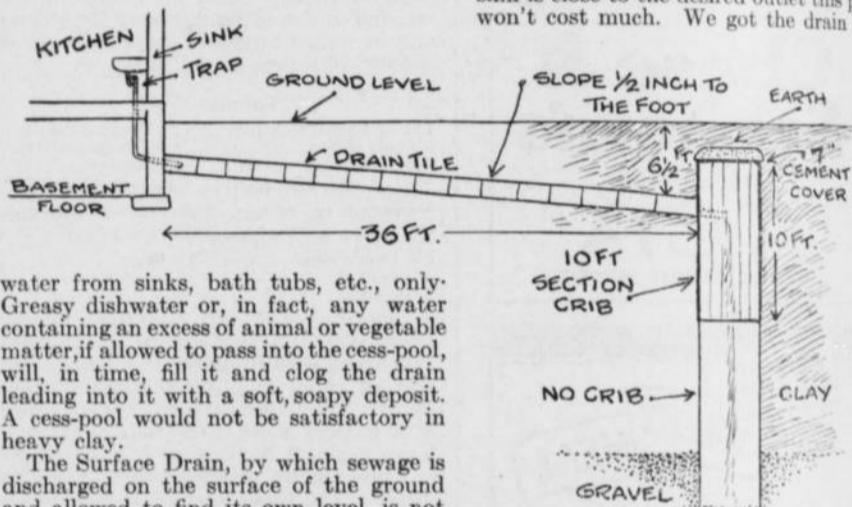
The Sump, which is a reservoir at the lowest point of a drain and from which is pumped the accumulated sewage, should be placed at least 50 feet from the house in order that the unpleasant odors liberated when the sump is being pumped out may not reach the dwelling. Takes care of practically all sewage from the house, is cheaper than the septic tank and should be large enough to require pumping out only twice a year.

The Cess-Pool is a cavity or well in a drain to receive sewage, from which the water may seep away. It disposes of

section of crib, the top of which is three feet below ground level. The hole was dug slightly smaller in diameter below the bottom of this crib so it can't settle any lower. A board cover is on the top of the crib and a seven-inch cement top on that. The earth was dug away around the board cover to allow the cement to get a bearing in the earth. After the concrete is set, fill the hole with earth to the ground level.

One-and-a-half-inch galvanized iron pipe leads from the sink trap through the hole which is made in the foundation wall not less than five feet below the surface. Then an ordinary drain tile with cemented joints leads from this point to the cess-pool at a slope of not less than half an inch to the foot and a galvanized sheet iron pipe is cemented into the last tile and leads the water to the centre of the well so that it won't wash down the sides.

The pipe in the house and basement is the expensive part of the system; if the sink is close to the desired outlet this part won't cost much. We got the drain tile



water from sinks, bath tubs, etc., only. Greasy dishwater or, in fact, any water containing an excess of animal or vegetable matter, if allowed to pass into the cess-pool, will, in time, fill it and clog the drain leading into it with a soft, soapy deposit. A cess-pool would not be satisfactory in heavy clay.

The Surface Drain, by which sewage is discharged on the surface of the ground and allowed to find its own level, is not sanitary and freezes in the winter.

Some 20 years ago a cess-pool five feet in diameter and eight feet deep was dug just outside our cellar wall, the sub-soil was of a sandy nature and water was struck at eight feet, thus rendering it useless to dig deeper. A drain of four-inch eave-trough conductor pipe carrying the discharge from two sinks and a bath tub was brought through the cellar wall into the cess-pool at about six feet below ground. The cess-pool was then filled in with a little over two feet of small stones, then a layer of boards and the remaining six feet filled in with earth.

Our household has averaged about five members, swelling in harvest to the usual gangs of stookers, threshing crew, etc., yet in all these years it has only been necessary once to open the cess-pool and remove the soapy deposit from the mouth of the drain pipe. This is the only trouble with this system that we have ever experienced. Dishwater, etc., has never been allowed to enter the cess-pool.

This system is efficient where the land is not too heavy. It is cheap to install. The drain pipe carrying the waste to the cess-pool should never be less than four inches in diameter and should have a trap in the cellar near the wall as well as a trap at each sink or tub. By using eave-trough conductor pipe for the drain pipe cost is cut to about 16 cents a foot.

In heavier soils than ours, where the land is not too heavy for a cess-pool to be satisfactory, it would be advisable to dig deeper and have drain enter at seven or seven and a half feet below ground, then fill in with several feet of small stones and about seven feet of earth, for the frost penetrates to quite a depth though it has never bothered us. If the drain pipe has to run through ground to enter cess-pool the tin conductor pipe will have to be replaced by clay sewer pipe while under ground.

I know of a man who, for a cess-pool, took a large post hole auger and dug down as deep as he could, then filled in with stones and about seven feet of earth, and had good satisfaction considering the labor.—W. N. Burchill, Sask.

Works Satisfactorily

We have a house drain system that within its limits is very satisfactory. The sketch is almost self-explanatory. We dug a three-and-a-half-foot round well for a cess-pool, struck dry gravel at 15 feet, and continued to 22 feet. The clay is hard and not liable to cave, so we only put in one 10-foot

used in the ground at five cents per foot, and the work was all done after freeze-up.

If a bathroom and toilet were to be installed later, making a septic tank necessary for sanitary reasons, this cess-pool would be ideal for taking the overflow from it.

This system should last for 20 years, and at the end of that time it would be easier to dig a new well than to clean out the old one.—M. J. Culver, Sask.

Avoid Contamination

The cess-pool is simply an underground reservoir into which the household's waste is poured. The liquid seeps away and the solid matter is partly destroyed by the action of bacteria. In course of time it clogs up and a new one has to be provided. The chief objection to it is that the liquid percolates into the soil at considerable distances below the surface where the soil bacteria are few and the organic content is not broken down completely. There is, therefore, the danger of contaminating the well, even if it is located at considerable distance.

The septic tank system is designed to avoid this danger of the contamination. It is made in two compartments. Into the first the waste is poured. Bacterial action is very active, breaking the organic matter down into gasses and liquid. The gasses are carried off through a ventilating pipe which passes up through the roof of the house. Most of the solid matter in the first compartment either floats or sinks. There is, therefore, a space between the floating scum and the sediment where the liquid is comparatively clear though heavily charged with organic matter in solution. From this area the liquid is drawn off into the second chamber. The second chamber is simply to avoid having the waste trickle through into the underground tile all the time, in which case the ground would become waterlogged near the house. The liquid is stored up in the chamber until it is about 20 inches deep. A specially designed siphon then trips and there is a rush of liquid out through the tiles and the seepage is spread over the whole area of the tile system.

Since the tiles are only a short distance below the surface the soil bacteria are active, and the organic matter left in the liquid is further broken down and incorporated in the soil.

Removing Spots and Stains

Ways of removing blemishes from fabrics of various kinds

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

DEALING with stains is somewhat like treating diseases—if they are attended to right away, recovery is almost certain, but if left for several days or given the wrong sort of treatment there's trouble in store. Many spots vanish in the washer, but there are some which are set for all time if put into soapy water. It is, therefore, very necessary to know the nature of a stain before commencing to remove it and also to use treatment recommended for the fabric. Some re-agents can only be used with safety on cottons and linens, while others are only suitable for silks and woolens. If you are at all doubtful whether a stain-remover is going to destroy the color, experiment beforehand on a seam or some concealed part of the garment.

Suppose, however, you have no idea what the stain is, examine it carefully. Use your thumb-nail for scraping it and if it turns white, you will know that it is made either by a sugary substance or by a white sauce. Then turn the material over the wrong side and if the mark comes through to the back it is a white sauce stain. If on the other hand it is merely on the surface of the article rest assured it is a sugary stain, which needs only cold or lukewarm water for removal.

To take out a white-sauce stain, sponge with cold water and then with gasoline or some other grease-solvent to remove the stain that still remains. Spots on a dark material that are entirely grease or oil can be recognized easily because they look darker than the cloth. They do not alter when scraped with the nail, but if dust sticks to them, they often look greyish. Grease on white or light goods looks clear or transparent. Egg or cheese can be scraped off the surface but leaves an oily mark behind that needs to be removed afterwards with a grease-solvent. Stains made by shellac, varnish or paint are stiff but not sugary. Cocoa, tea and coffee as a rule leave light tan or brown marks. Peach juice stains are often the same tan shade but other fruit juices may be of different colors. When you are utterly at sea as to what the stain is, try lukewarm water first. If you are sure that some oily substance is the cause and cannot take it out with gasoline, try a commercial spot-remover, which is often a combination of more than one grease-solvent, or use equal parts of chloroform, ether or alcohol. Carbon tetrachlorid is one of the best grease solvents because it is very efficient and is non-inflammable as well.

Work In a Good Light

If a garment has several stains mark them with basting threads of a contrasting color, since spots are often hard to locate when the material is lying flat on the table. Work in a good light on a surface well padded with several layers of clean, white cloth. When using chemicals do not leave off in the middle of operations, for while answering the telephone the stain-remover might eat a hole in the cloth. Always work from the outside of a stain towards the centre if you wish to avoid rings. With a pad or a piece of cloth merely pat delicate fabrics and on firmer fabrics use gentle strokes. Here are a few of the stains that make their appearance in the summer time: Sticky fly pads. Fresh stains on cotton or linen will usually come out if rubbed well with yellow laundry soap and washed in warm water. The same result is secured by soaking or sponging with turpentine. Then it is necessary to take out the turpentine with a grease solvent, such as gasoline or carbon tetrachlorid. Grass stains—Fresh marks on strong

cottons and linens can be removed by ordinary laundering. When the fabric is wool or delicate silk, sponge with wood alcohol. Ice cream—Use lukewarm water and a neutral laundry soap for wash fabrics, but for unwashable materials, sponge with lukewarm water to remove the cream, and if there is still a spot use a grease-solvent such as gasoline or carbon tetrachlorid. Mildew—These greyish brown, green or black marks are caused by the growth of a certain kind of mould which flourishes on clothes that are allowed to remain damp for too long in warm weather. The stains are comparatively easy to remove while still on the surface, but if allowed to continue growing, they will eventually spoil the material. As soon as they are discovered remove the stains so that the job will be easier. Ordinary laundering followed by bleaching in the sun will dispense with very fresh marks. Light stains sometimes disappear after soaking all night in sour milk and exposing the material to the sun after rinsing. Mildew of long standing can only be banished by bleaching with javelle water.

Javelle Water

1 qt. boiling water 2 qts. cold water
1 lb. washing soda $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. chloride of lime

Put the boiling water into an enamel pan and dissolve the soda in it. Mix the cold water and chloride of lime, stirring with a smooth stick. When the lime settles to the bottom, pour the clear liquid into the soda and water. This makes a milky solution which should stand until it becomes clear. Pour this off into a bottle leaving the sediment behind. Cork tightly, label and put out of the way of children.

Javelle water is suitable for bleaching many spots on white cotton or linen, but never on wool or silk. To remove a stubborn stain, use equal quantities of javelle water and hot water and soak the spot in it for no longer than three minutes. Remove and rinse thoroughly in water to remove every bit of the re-agent. If this is not done at once it will eat a hole in the cloth, as sure as fate. Never on any account use javelle water on a colored fabric or a white spot will result.

Salad dressing—if the stains are on cottons and linens wash with lukewarm water to remove the egg and then launder with lukewarm water and soap. If it is not safe to wash the fabric, sponge the stain with lukewarm water and after it is dry use a grease-solvent such as gasoline or carbon tetrachloride to remove any grease remaining. Turmeric—This material, which is used for coloring mustard pickles, is difficult to remove from colored cottons without destroying the color. For spots on wool and silk try sponging with wood alcohol, but it is doubtful whether they will come out. Soaking in ammonia will probably remove them from white cottons and linens.

Mud—Most mud stains can be removed if brushed after drying thoroughly. In some localities, however, a stubborn stain remains. This will vanish from cottons and linens with ordinary laundering, but if on other kinds of textiles, sponge with wood alcohol. If a firmly-woven black silk is stained with mud rub the spot with the cut surface of a raw potato. This leaves a starch-like film which will brush off when dry, taking the stain with it. Only firmly-woven silks will stand such treatment. A spot will be left if potato is used on colored silks.



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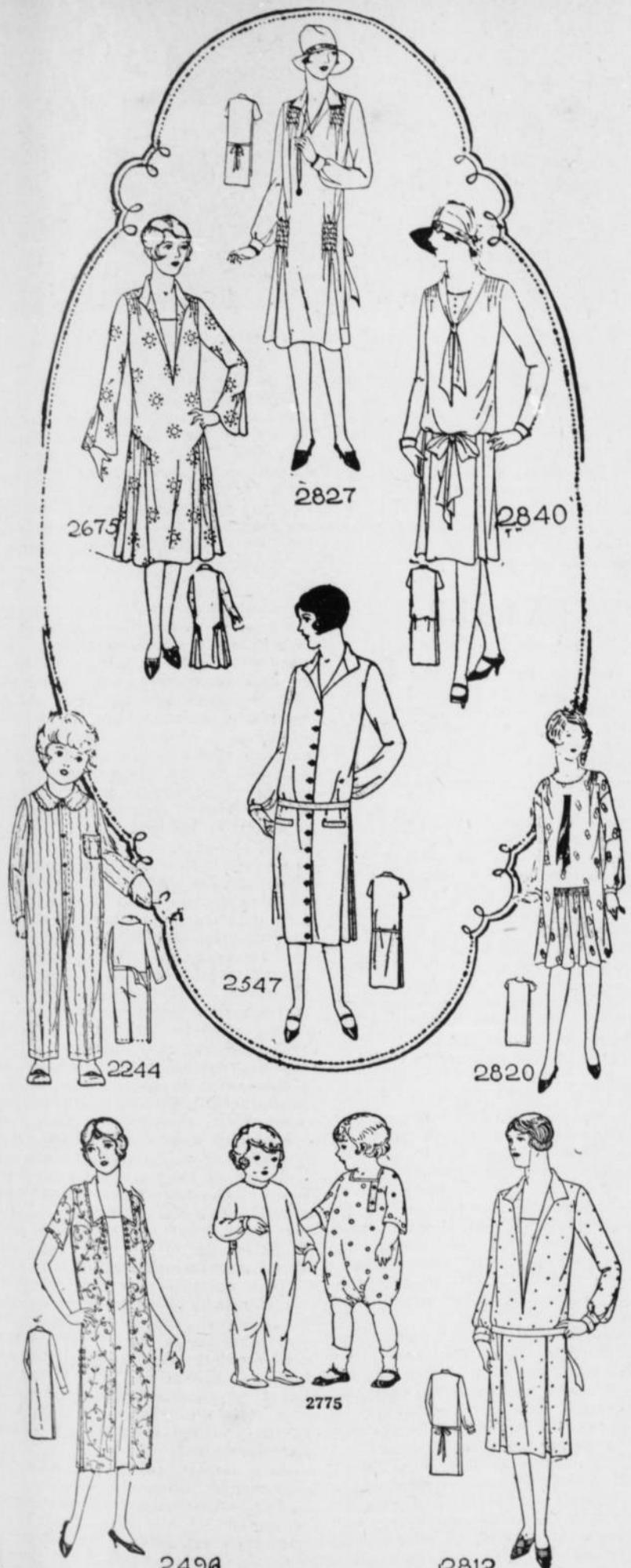
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The Classified Section is bristling with bargains—See page 36-7

Early Autumn Styles



No. 2675—Afternoon Frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 3-inch contrasting.

No. 2547—Coat Frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2840—Blouse Silhouette. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2827—Shirring or Smocking. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2820—Smart Junior Dress with Simple Lines. The pattern cuts in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 1½-inch ribbon for tie.

No. 2244—Comfortable Sleep-ins. The pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2812—Slenderizing Lines. The pattern cuts in sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 2496—Frock with Front Panel. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard of 44-inch contrasting.

No. 2775—Babies' Short Clothes. The pattern cuts in one size only and requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

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In this workshop there is a complete outfit for doing common farm repair work.

On the farm of G. H. Whiting and Sons, south-east of Melfort, Sask., there is a very large building for storing farm implements and machinery. It is big enough so that you can drive into it with any machine on the farm and manoeuvre it into place with the horses. The tractor and threshing machine can find accommodation in it out of the sun and rain.

In one corner, near the door, there is a farm workshop with most of the tools you will see in a blacksmith and carpenter shop. For blacksmithing there is a forge, an anvil, a vice and a drill. Over by the wall and under the window is a carpenter's bench. The cord that suspends from the roof over where the grinding stone is sitting runs to an electric light bulb which can be carried anywhere in the workshop as needed.

FATHER

Continued from Page 4

when someone put his hand on my shoulder . . . and there was father looking at me, with his queer heavy glasses further on the end of his nose than ever, and I felt a choke between a laugh and a sob . . . he seemed so funny and all that, after Sir Galahad, you know!

"Son," he said, "you skin back home for all you're worth, and tell your mother to put the things I've written on this list in a bag, and meet me at the station in time for the four-forty-five. Understand! And if she isn't there—if she's still at her club—you pack 'em yourself and make the grade. I'll try her again on the 'phone, but if I don't get her, tell here there's some important business matter come up, and I've got to skip to town on the first train. Have you got that?"

I said I had, and left on the run.

VI

There was no one home but the maid and sis. It was quite dark in the upper hallway when sis came out to see who it was, but I saw quick enough she'd been crying. She tried to cover it, like girls do, by getting in a temper over it.

"Can't you learn not to slam doors like that, Wesley?" she jawed me. "And rushing up here—!" She stopped, then she said crossly: "I thought you were to be away until tea time! You said so at noon."

"Gee," I said, "can't a fellow change his mind in his own home?"—but then I told her about father having to go to town on business, and she hurried round and got the things on the list, and I couldn't help saying: "Any message for dear Cal, sis?"—because she hates to hear him called Cal; but anyway I was sorry right after, for I remembered Calvert had gone to town because his mother was dying, and it didn't seem a thing to joke about, and I stuck my head into sis's room to say I was sorry, just before I started off with father's bag, and sis cried out: "Wesley, you rude boy! To come in like that—can't you see I'm—!"

"What?" I said, for her room was all littered over with dresses and things you wear under them.

"Housecleaning my room!" she snapped.

Well, I got out then as fast as I could, like I always do when I hear that word, but I didn't see why sis should be so upset and excited just because she was messing about with a few dresses and things that way.

VII

Isn't it funny how quickly things can change? There was my room when I went to it after I came home from the station. The curtains were blowing a little and I could smell the

leaves burning in the neighbors' gardens . . . and there were all my books, and the model aeroplane I made once with Robert's help, and some old books and pictures and pennants of Robert's, who had this room with me before he grew too big for that kind of thing. . . . and I stood there thinking how nice a fellow's home was after all, and hoping I'd not grow up too quickly and have to go away like sis would when she married Calvert Smith.

I felt so kind of safe in my room there!

I could hear mother giving orders to the maid, in the special voice she always used after she'd been to the club and hadn't quite got back to her usual way of speaking. And Robert was up in the bathroom whistling while he shaved to take Marcella out somewhere after tea. And then mother came upstairs, and it began to happen.

She called to Robert in a queer way that made him stop whistling and shaving, and run along the hall to her, and I was about to go out when her door closed behind them, and I couldn't hear what they were saying, until I got scared and crept close and listened.

Well, I got it quickly enough. Sis had run off to get married to Calvert Smith! She hadn't been housecleaning at all! And Calvert's mother's dying was all a fake! Sis had told it all in a letter on mother's bureau. And would mother ever forgive her?

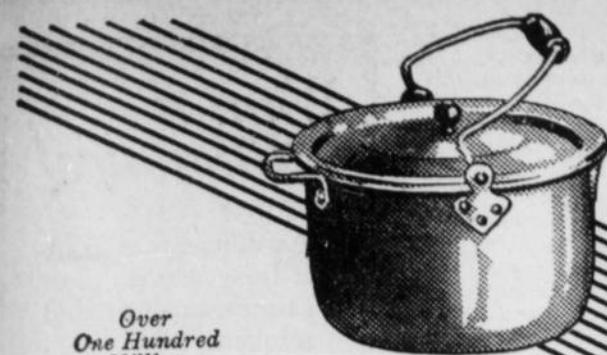
Then the bell rang for tea, and we went down, and all pretended to eat—for I wasn't supposed to know. But you could see it was all just pretence. And presently mother said: "You may be excused, Wesley!" and I went out, but I hung around, and heard mother say: "Robert, what did you mean by saying you had been wondering about Calvert Smith?"

And Robert said: "Oh—it's just silly rumors, I fancy!"

And mother said: "I insist on your telling me!"

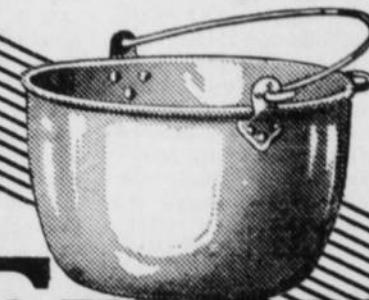
And Robert said: "Well, Fardell,"—that's the manager of the bank where Calvert worked—"and old man Seaman were up at an alumni meeting, and I heard them talking, and Fardell said: 'Well, I had nothing but suspicion to go on, or I should have warned you!' and old Seaman said: 'There's some thing fishy going on in our office, and I'm keeping mum meanwhile!'" And mother gave a little hurt cry, and Robert said quickly: "There's probably nothing in it—!" But I was peeking in now, and I could see he didn't mean it, and there they sat; and I could just feel that mother was thinking of the presidency of the Women's Club next year, and Robert was thinking of being almost but not quite engaged to Marcella Andrews.

But when mother spoke she said: "I'm thankful your poor father isn't here! He'll have to know it all soon enough, but we can try and smooth it



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over for him. And he would get so flustered! We simply must hush it up, Robert! Your father would be sure to put his foot in it!"

And Robert nodded.

Just then Martha, our maid, brushed past me in the hall, and fell over one of my feet, and cried, "Master Wesley!"—and mother and Bob came running out, and caught me listening, and I don't know what would have happened only Martha said: "The doorbell went, mum!" and there was a telegraph messenger, and mother signing for it, and tearing it open, and crying out: "Robert! Robert!"—and my brother Robert grabbing the thing, and reading it, and then snatching it away, but not before I'd read it all, too!"

It just said: "Come at once. In awful trouble. Father arrested." And it was signed "Sis."

Arrested!

Father!

My father arrested!

I went upstairs to my room. You could smell burning leaves there still, and the books were there, and the model aeroplane and everything. But it wasn't the same. I touched some of them to see if they were real. It wasn't home any more. I wasn't safe here from all the things you read that happened to other people.

Father—arrested!

VIII

Robert had the car out in no time. The train would make it in an hour and a half to the city, but there was no other now till morning, for the seventeenth is the last, and Robert said, and mother agreed, he had better go. Mother had to stay behind to keep things hushed up somehow, and I was standing there, with my heart beating like a drum, when mother said: "It would be much better driving at night if you had someone!"

I tried to speak, but my tongue wouldn't unstick, and then Robert said: "I'll take the kid!"

And there I was in the car in two shakes, and mother made up a little bag of things for me to take in case we had to stay over.

Did you ever feel as if a thing were so awful and exciting it became almost nice? Only then you thought of father, and wondered if a policeman had taken him in a patrol, and if people stood around and laughed at him being bundled off, and then you felt just sick inside.

Well, it was a good job that Robert took me, for the car went wrong and died right on the road, and we had an awful job getting it fixed, and finally Bob said: "All right, kid, I can finish it. You hop in the back seat and have a nap. You look like two holes in a blanket!" And he tucked a rug about me, which I thought awfully decent of him, and not a bit like Robert. But maybe he was thinking of father, too,

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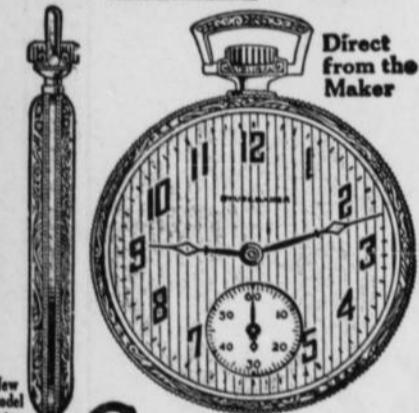
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and wanting to do something for any one of father's family.

When I wakened, everything looked like one of those scenes on mother's teapot—the silver one. And the old bus was just hitting the high spots, I can tell you, with Robert hunched down in his big coat at the wheel and staring at the road as if it were a ribbon, and he was rolling it up. And then, right ahead, I saw a smudge of smoke, and Robert said: "Hullo, kid, awake? We'll be there in half-an-hour now!"

Well, we drove up to a big place, and Robert said it was sis's hotel. After a long time, sis came down, but Calvert Smith wasn't with her, and I wondered if he was still asleep or what, but I didn't like to ask. And Robert took sis into a little side room, where we would be alone, only he said: "Hey, kid, you run along and amuse yourself!"

And I went and stood looking out of the window, and thinking I'd come to a place like this and live when I was Mr. Marshall, the lumber king. But then I thought of father, and I didn't care if I ever became anything.

IX

Have you ever been in a police court?

Well, they didn't want to take me, only I told them I'd smash all the windows in the hotel, and get myself arrested, and a policeman would take me there if they didn't. And sis said: "Oh, let him come! What does it matter?"—as if nothing mattered any more at all.

And I said: "Isn't Calvert coming?"

And she said, "No," in a queer way that made me not ask any more questions.

There were policemen all over the court house when we got there, and they all seemed to look at me as if they knew I was the son of the man they'd arrested, especially the big one at the door of the police court itself, but we got past him and Robert found us seats, and left us so he could talk with a lawyer he had 'phoned. Sis and Robert were terribly worried, and kept talking about "bail," but it seemed no use and they had to let it go.

Just near where we sat was a long cage, with benches right along it, and just as I was thinking about it—an awful thing happened. A big door lifted, showing stairs, and up came a policeman, and after him a line of queer-looking men—and there was father with the others, with his clothes all mussed . . . and, just behind him, Calvert Smith, with a black eye!

When I tried to speak to Robert, he said: "Shut up, kid!" and just then somebody bellowed out "Silence!" and a big man, that Robert told me afterwards was the magistrate, sat up behind the biggest desk you ever saw, and they got started, and the cage opened and let him out, and it seemed he'd been drunk the night before, and the magistrate said: "Once too often, Joe! Thirty days!"—just as if he knew the man well. And the cage opened, and he was put down the stairs again, and when the door banged on top of him I felt simply awful.

And there was father next!

"William Marshall and Calvert Smith!" called a man with a big voice. "Charged, your honor, with disorderly conduct last evening in the Bronson Hotel!"

Disorderly conduct!

Father!

And there, presently, was a policeman saying: "Your honor, I was passin' the hotel on my beat last night when I was called in. There was a fight on in one of the small rooms off the lobby. I found the two accused fightin'. The little man there, he was a regular fightin' cock, your honor, as your honor will see for himself by the eye of the other gent. Just as I got in, the biggish one started to run, and the little one yells, 'Arrest him, officer!' 'And yourself, too!' I says, and fetches the patrol for both. They had all kinds of stories to tell, but I says: 'You can tell them to his honor in the mornin'.'"

Father fighting!

And then I looked at Calvert's black eye, and I wanted to yell: "Hurray

for father!" like I did for sis that time she sang and got the roses.

But there was father into it himself now, and swearing on the Bible to tell the truth, with his hair standing up worse than ever on the bald parts.

"William Marshall," said the magistrate. "What have you to say?"

Then father began and told how Calvert Smith had come to the city because his mother was dying, and father had found his accounts all crooked at the office, and learned that his mother had been dead and buried for years, so she could very well do it again, and father had taken the first train to town.

"How did you expect to locate him?" said the magistrate.

Then father had to tell them how Calvert had been going with our sis, and father had seen a letter she had mailed to him at the Bronson Hotel. "Your honor," said father, and mother would never have recognized his voice, "he fancied if he could get her to run away and marry him, I would have to cover his defalcations at the office somehow, and keep quiet to avoid scandal. Scandal!" cried father, "He admitted as much, and I said: 'I'll scandal you, sir!' and he made a low insinuation, and I saw he intended to make a break away, and I was—er—out of temper, your honor, and I had no warrant to hold him, so I—I took the law into my own hands. I used to box in my early days, your honor—" Father stopped now, and looked at his hands and almost smiled, and I clapped right out, and somebody yelled "Silence!" Then father said: "I didn't mind, your honor, spending the night this way—if he accompanied me. There are too many of his breed at large!"

And I guess everybody looked at father and then at Calvert Smith, standing there looking as guilty as anything, and they saw how matters stood, and the difference in sizes and ages, and then everybody clapped, and the court didn't stop us.

"Have you anything to say, Smith?" asked the magistrate sternly.

Then Calvert Smith tried to lie out of it, but broke down and began to snivel instead, and even sis couldn't have felt very sorry for such a person.

"Mr. Marshall," said the magistrate, "taking the law into one's own hands is a dangerous thing, but I wish to congratulate one father who counts for something in his family these days! You are discharged!"

X

As I said before, the newspapers jumbled the thing awfully, but it was great to see them all round father—all the reporters, I mean—out in the corridor, with the big policeman keeping the crowd away just like as if father were somebody important. And I managed to slip through and stand beside him, and say, wasn't I proud? Though, as I say, the pictures weren't very good; but I'll show you the one with me in it any time you care to come up to my room.

I suppose I've said enough now. But I must tell you this:

Yesterday I had to go down with a cake to a church social, and there were two of the men talking with our minister in one corner, waiting until it was time to start, and I heard one of them say: "Well, get William Marshall. If he heads it up the thing will go. Seaman tells me he's slated for president of the Merchants' Association next year, if he'll take it!"

And as I went out Mrs. Drysdale stopped me to ask how "dear mother" was, and if Robert was getting excited over the approaching marriage, and how nice that sis was going to be one of Marcella's bridesmaids.

And going home Jud Sloane called out to me would I come up and sit on his steps, but I just waved to him—you know—and went on down the street. . . .

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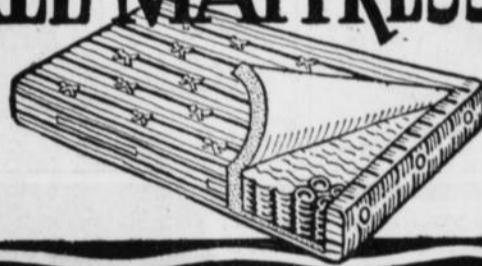
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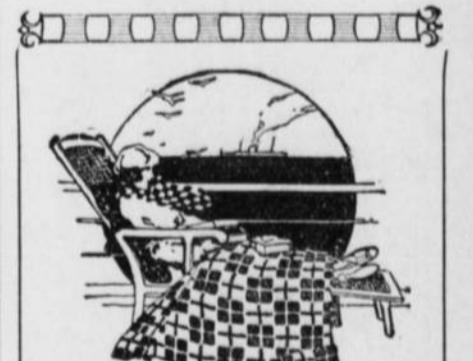
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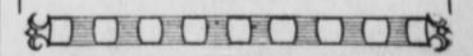
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PUZZLE FIND HIS MOTHER



25 Prizes
Each a
WRIST
WATCH
25 Prizes
Each a
CAMERA
25 Prizes
Each a
CLOCK
1000
OTHER PRIZES

If you can solve this Puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark his Mother with an X and send it to us at once and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELFEST SPECIALTY CO.
Dept. B. WATERFORD, ONT.

REAL School Set GIVEN!



This REAL School Set contains 1 School Bag, 1 eraser, 1 pencil, sharpener, 1 memopad, 1 compass, 1 box crayons, 3 blotters, 1 pocket book, 4 lead pencils, 4 slate pencils, 1 pencil clip, 12 rubber bands, 1 foot ruler, 1 penholder, 2 pen nibs.

1 pencil box with key and 1 bell for recess. This complete School Set is given FREE for selling only 14 boxes of Perfume at 25c a box. Send name and address now. New Idea Gift Co. Dept. I, Waterford, Ont.

Tumble Weed

By Clara Hopper

Out on the prairie
In the fall,
Tumble weed
Rolls up in a ball;
Says goodbye
To its sleepy root,
Goes on a journey
Lickety scoot!

Out on the prairie
Fresh and keen—
"Say, old sport,
Where've you been?"
Tumble weed chuckles
In its mirth:
"Going to and fro
On the earth."

Out on the prairie
(Oh, my eye!),
Tumble weed
A-slinking, sly;
Lopes like a lynx,
Soars like a bird;
Few men saw
And no man heard.

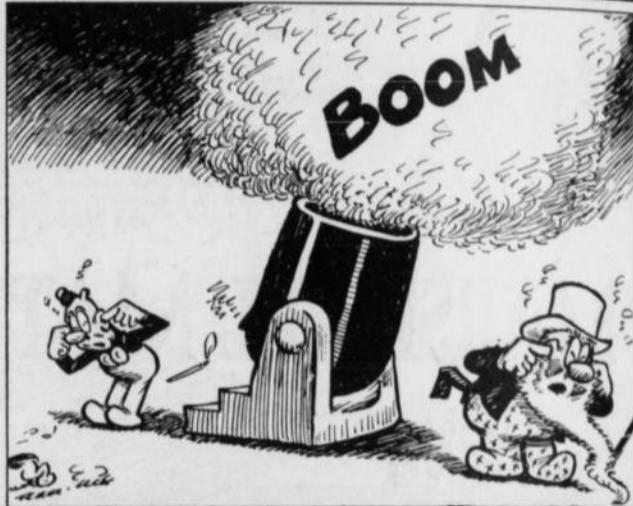
Out on the prairie
Tumble weed
Bolts like a broncho—
Yes, indeed!
Ramps like mad
O'er the rolling plain,
Then comes ambling
Back again.

Out on the prairie
Bleached or brown,
Galloping up
And prancing down;
Wind sets the pace
In every weather,
Weed runs the race
To the end of the tether.

Over the prairie
Pasturage,
Over the fallow,
Over the sage.
Frisks like a colt
With no horse sense,
Till it comes to grief
By some high fence.

The United States Department of Commerce reports that during the first half of this year foreign shipments of wheel tractors amounted to 32,109, valued at \$17,511,000. The largest customer was Russia which took 9,687 tractors valued at \$4,467,555. Canada came second with 4,992 tractors worth \$3,860,064. Italy was third, taking 3,928 valued at \$1,764,912. France and Australia were the next important importing countries.

•THE DOO DADS• ROLY, THE HUMAN CANNON BALL.



The Doo Dads

Outside the big tent Roly and Poly were busy for days preparing a new stunt which they were sure would prove the best one yet. You wouldn't think it would take long to get ready, but Roly had to hunt around for a long time to get the right kind of asbestos to make his suit, and then he had to go to the factory where they make airplanes to get the right kind of parachute. While he was attending to this part, Poly was busy getting the old cannon in place, loading it with powder and putting the fuse in so that all he would have to do would be touch the match to it. Then one afternoon when the little Doo Dads were all coming out of the circus tent Doe Sawbones

announced in a loud voice that Roly, the human cannon ball, protected by his asbestos suit, would be fired from the mouth of the cannon 600 feet into the air and descend to earth in his parachute. Old Man Grouch was on hand doubting as usual, and Flannelfeet was kept busy making the little Doo Dads stay back out of the way. Even Doe Sawbones himself was not quite sure what was going to happen when he finally said "Fire, Poly."

With a mighty boom and roar that nearly knocked them all over, the cannon went off, and a huge cloud of smoke rolled up into the air. Up it went, higher and higher. Doe Sawbones and Poly were quite satisfied with their part of the show, and it only re-

mained for Roly to come gliding down out of the cloud of smoke with his parachute to give the little Doo Dads one of the real thrills of the circus. Horror of horrors, whatever is that terrible black thing appearing over the edge of the cannon mouth? and that husky voice—can it possibly be Roly? Sure enough it is. Poly didn't count on the added weight of the asbestos suit and the parachute, and when the powder exploded it didn't have force enough to lift the weight and so it just left Roly sitting pretty in the bottom of the cannon.

It is too bad he didn't just stay down there and then Old Man Grouch and the rest of the Doo Dads wouldn't have had a chance to laugh so hard.

The Issues in this Election

Continued from Page 3

plows possible. We get our living from the land. Pinch down the earnings of the man on the land for a couple of years and see what happens to everybody else. It is for that reason that the city man as well as the farmer is just as keenly interested in the progress of the wheat fields as are the cutworms and the sawflies. Every sensible soul in the prairie provinces knows that what is good for the farmers is good for the rest of us.

What policies will be good for the Western farmer? It might be difficult to say. But it is not difficult to say what the Western farmer knows will not be good for him. He knows that a higher tariff, which will increase his cost of production and his cost of living, will not be good for him. He knows that if he were to lose the statutory rates on grain and flour moving eastward it would not be good for him; he knows that it would not be good for him to have it made more difficult to sell his products in the markets of the world. He knows that it would not be good for him if the \$20,000,000 already spent on the Hudson Bay Railway is left to dissipate itself in a rotting roadbed and rusting rails. These are fundamentals of Western policy. Other issues may come up and get into the limelight and cause talk and excitement and something may be done about them but when the lesser things have died or been disposed of the old fundamentals remain. That is what makes them fundamentals.

The Things That Are Promised Us

The present election campaign is again full of promises. Both the Conservatives and the Liberals are offering to save the country. Promises are nothing new in connection with election campaigns. A good politician has promises sticking out all over him. In the present campaign Mr. Meighen, the Conservative leader, is promising the country a higher tariff and the wiping out of statutory freight rates. He is making a half-hearted promise about finishing the Hudson Bay Railway.

Mr. King is promising a lower tariff, maintenance of the Crow's Nest rates, and the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. Promises, of course, do not mean a great deal. If promises had any lifting power the Hudson Bay Railway would long since not only have been completed to Hudson Bay, but would have rails sticking out half way across the Atlantic ocean. Promises, like the ladies, are not to be taken too much on their face value.

On paper Mr. King's policies look the best for the West. They are closer in line with what are regarded as fundamentals of Western policy. Will Mr. King carry them out if elected? That is the point for the elector. He might, if there was enough driving power linked up with the Western parliamentary representation at Ottawa. It is reasonable to assume that the West would have a better chance at Ottawa with representatives there pledged to the fundamental western policies than by sending down representatives who do not even hold that a low tariff, and the maintenance of the Crow's Nest rates are fundamentals of western prosperity. This being the case it is pretty evident that the West has more to hope for from a Liberal than from a Conservative government.

Constitutional Issue is Settled

Three other issues remain to be discussed: the constitutional issue, the so-called customs scandal, and the Progressives. Of the first two it might be said that they are already settled. It is highly improbable that any governor-general in the future will regard himself as an umpire. On the whole, and without getting into an involved discussion of an involved situation, it looks as if the representative of the Crown in Canada would be well advised to take the advice of his prime minister and leave it to the people of Canada to pass judgment upon the prime minister who tendered the advice. That is likely to be the practice in the future, no matter who wins the present election.

Goodyear Labelled Raincoats, \$4.90 GUARANTEED WATERPROOF or Two for \$9.00

This Offer Is Good
For 15 Days Only

For Men and Women and Children

AGENTS
WANTED
No Capital
Required
Liberal
Commission



FREE

TO ALL ORDERS
RECEIVED
WITHIN 5 DAYS
WE WILL GIVE
ABSOLUTELY
FREE ONE
HOUSEHOLD
RUBBER APRON.

WE WILL SHIP
APRON ALONE
ON RECEIPT OF
95c, OR 2 FOR
\$1.60.

SAME IN A
"CRETON RUB-
BERIZED,"
GUARANTEED
NOT TO TEAR,
OR SOLD IN
STORE.

LADIES' OIL SLICKERS,
FURNISHED IN RED, BLUE
OR GREEN. FOR \$8.75
15 DAYS.....
2 FOR..... \$17.00

MEN'S TAN OIL SLICKERS.
FOR 15
DAYS.....
2 FOR..... \$15.00

GIRLS' CAPE WITH
BONNET, RED OR
BLUE. FOR 15 \$3.45
DAYS.....
2 FOR..... \$6.30

BABY RUBBER PANTS OF
VERY GOOD QUAL-
ITY. PAIR35
3 FOR..... \$1.00

SHIPPED
ON
3 DAYS'
TRIAL

Every Coat Bears Goodyear Label.

There is no other Coat of Such Quality at this Price.

A NEW FLASH

Coats are made of Diagonal Gabardine Cloth, tan or grey shade, heavy rubber lining.

3 DAYS' TRIAL ORDER FORM

GENTLEMEN:—

Please enter order for for which I enclose money order. If I do not find coat satisfactory, providing same is returned within three days, you are to return my money. If I keep same more than three days it is understood I keep same and you are to keep my money.

Signed Date

If you do not consider it the very greatest bargain you have ever seen, return it to us at once, and we will refund your money.

P.S.—These Raincoats are made in accordance with this illustration. Side pockets, belt all round, etc.

Specials For 15 Days

The Goodyear Waterproof Coats Company Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

The customs scandal was bad but not as bad as the Conservatives are trying to make out. The late government was working toward cleaning up a situation that needed cleaning up. The action of Mr. Stevens speeded them up. Mr. Stevens got his information from Mr. Sparks, the chairman of the Commercial Protective Association. The King government had loaned Detective Duncan to the association to help it get the facts of the smuggling situation. Mr. Sparks would have a stronger case if he had not appeared in the last election campaign as a vigorous advocate of a higher tariff on clothing entering Canada. Mr. Sparks is in the clothing manufacturing business. That is about all that need be said about Mr. Sparks. No matter who is elected the customs department will be straightened out.

Progressives Keep Liberals Awake

There remain the Progressives. What about the Progressives? Are they still needed at Ottawa? Perhaps they were never needed more. When Liberalism is inclined to sleep the Progressives pinch its ear.

No one can doubt the thorough westernness of the Progressives. The Ottawa Journal and the Montreal Gazette say that is why they should be wiped off the face of the earth, they are too western. That is about the best reason for keeping them at Ottawa.

Looking it all over without getting too hot under the collar or too numb above it a fair deduction might be drawn that the interests of the West will be best served at Ottawa during the next four years by having a Liberal government in office, with a score of Progressives to keep the government reminded of what Liberalism means: also that Liberalism is meant to be put to work and not to be supported merely for its good looks.

The first point we have to determine is not how free we are, but what kind of creatures we are. It is of small importance to any of us whether we get liberty; but of the greatest whether we deserve it.—Ruskin.



YOU Can Build a MONARCH HOME

For LESS---Here's Why:

1. We buy in large quantities and, therefore, always get rock bottom wholesale prices.
2. We ship all heavy material in car-load lots direct to your station, thereby making a TREMENDOUS saving over those who ship one house only to a station and pay high local freight costs.
3. We supply your home COMPLETE. We do not advertise a house for a stated amount and then have you find that you have to spend one-third to one-half more for material to complete it.

Ask the MONARCH
Man. He Knows!

The Monarch Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Your Home Town Lumberman

Plans prepared to your
individual taste. No
cut-and-dried
affairs.

Remember our plans are
FREE. No obligation
to buy or pay
for them. Pay
not used if

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, used machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per issue where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive issues—8 cents per word per issue if ordered for three or four consecutive issues—7 cents per word per issue if ordered for five or six consecutive issues. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us nine days in advance of publication day, which is the first and fifteenth of each month. Orders for cancellation must also reach us nine days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per issue. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 9; 12 insertions for the price of 18; 18 insertions for the price of 27; 24 insertions for the price of 36. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 80,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

Various

A BARGAIN IN REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—Have rented our land. Must sell the Beaverton herd. 31 animals; to go as one lot. They have not been culled or picked over, are guaranteed healthy. Price \$55 each, \$1,700. November 1st, without interest. Cut this out. It will appear but once. Aleck Connor, Royal Hotel, Weyburn, Sask.

FOREST HOME FARM—SHORTHORN BULLS, serviceable age, combining weight, quality and excellent breeding. Also March and April Yorkshire pigs of real select type. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

HORSES AND PONIES

500 GRADE PERCHERON MARES AND GELDINGS, weigh 1,200 to 1,450. Car lots \$50 head; smaller horses \$30 per head; trade for six-cylinder touring car. Geo. Coulter, Piapot, Sask. 21-4

SELLING—ONE CAR LOAD OF BROKE HORSES, 1,500 pounds, at \$55 each. Three car loads of mares at \$40. Will sell separately. Will trade for cattle. Vance McCarthy, Piapot, Sask. 23-3

AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 80,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—TEN HEAD REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE, McGregor stock. Bull sired by Blackcap Revolution, the \$15,000 bull. Thos. Boston, LeRoux, Sask.

SELLING—ANGUS HEIFERS, COWS AND BULLS, accredited. Price right. Ansley Bayne, Tuxford, Sask. 19-5

Ayrshires

FOR SALE—TWO AYRSHIRE BULLS, BORN November 5, and December 17, 1925. Bred from A1 milking cows. Sire, Sandhill Optimist, imported. Alex. D. Black, Airdrie, Alta. 22-2

Herefords

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE REGISTERED Hereford bulls, one year. G. A. Reeder, Aylesbury, Sask. 22-2

FOR SALE—REASONABLE PRICES, PURE-BRED COWS AND YOUNG STOCK, HEIFERS AND BULLS. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 23-2

Holsteins

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, 10 months, \$25 each. One five-furrow Case plow; one four-furrow Oliver plow; one Avery steam engine. W. J. Stewart, Russell, Man. 22-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, three years old. Price \$65, papers free. Harry Smita, Sheho, Sask. 23-2

Red Polls

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED RED POLL BULL, 14 months, well bred and well developed. A real bull for someone. \$90. One registered Red Poll heifer, 20 months, not bred and not related to this bull. A nice heifer. \$75. F. O. Gilroy, John Andrews, Gilroy, Sask. 22-2

Shorthorns

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULL, THREE years old, first prize three times in strong competition, accredited, from heavy milking dam. His calves have taken first and second for two years. Also some fine Berkshires, boars and sows. L. W. Wilson, Watson, Sask. 23-3

SWINE

Berkshires

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES—EXTRA good April boars only, registered. \$25. M. W. Bailey, Drury, Sask. 23-3

FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE PIGS, EIGHT WEEKS old, \$10, with papers. Box 207, Viscount, Sask. 22-2

APRIL FARROWED BERKSHIRES, \$15 EACH, with papers. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man.

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, March, April farrow, bred from imported stock, weight \$0 to 140 pounds. Sam Stoltz, Eureka Farm, Nokomis, Sask. 23-2

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY, three months, \$18 each, papers included, either sex. John A. W. Bennett, Box 156, Weyburn, Sask. 22-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY, spring pigs, either sex, \$18 each, papers included. J. D. Dersch, Bengough, Sask. 21-4

Poland-Chinas

FOR SALE—BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINA BOAR, pigs, born May 23, \$12, with papers. Henry Dirks, Wilcox, Sask.

Hampshires

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE BOAR, SIX months, \$20, papers included. Mrs. G. Ringle, Benton, Alta. 21-2

Tamworths

HIGH HOW TAMWORTHS—SIRES TORONTO Fair first prizes 1924 and 1925. Best in the West. Papers included. May farrowed. Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta. 21-2

TAMWORTHS, GRAND SIRE IMPORTED, grand dam, university stock, ten weeks, papers included, \$14. R. H. Leake, Aylesbury, Sask. 23-2

CHINCHILLA RABBITS—**FOR SALE—PEDIGREE CHINCHILLA RABBITS**, 50 pairs of four-month-old, first-class Chinchillas for immediate delivery, \$30 per pair, f.o.b. Edmonton. Half cash with order, balance c.o.d. Commercial Chinchilla Rabbitry, 10224-113th St., Edmonton, Alta.

LIVESTOCK

CHINCHILLAS—MAKE \$1,000 A YEAR EASILY raising Chinchilla fur rabbits. We can supply you with the best breeding stock procurable at reasonable prices. Free catalogue, full particulars. E. S. Miller, Rabbitry, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 19-5

CHINCHILLAS—PAIRS, WITH DOE BRED, \$20. O. A. Thomas, Los Angeles, Cal., said, on a recent visit: "You have the most evenly marked Chinchillas I ever saw." Geo. S. Brown, Theodore, Sask.

PEDIGREE CHINCHILLA RABBITS, FROM good stock imported from France, three months old, \$30 a pair; two months at \$20. Bred doe, \$25. Book orders now. Big money makers. C. O. Nordby, Pleasant Valley, Sask.

CHINCHILLA RABBITS FROM IMPORTED stock. Money-making proposition. Canaries, parrots, dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, cages, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., Winnipeg. 21-24

CHINCHILLAS, REGISTERED BUCKS, BREED from winners, will make splendid studs. Particulars from Wm. Mackay, Swift Current, Sask. 21-3

CHINCHILLAS—PURE-BRED MATURE BUCK, \$7.00; pure-bred youngsters, lovely fur, five months old, \$10 per pair. M. A. Burns, Blackfalds, Alta. 23-2

FOR SALE—PEDIGREE CHINCHILLA RABBITS. Priced reasonable. Write for particulars. L. H. Newville, Box 515, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 23-4

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS, RUSSIAN WOLF-HOUND and Greyhound. Extra specials, from real workers with quality combined. Collie males, \$13; females, \$11. Russian or Greyhound males, \$15; females, \$12. Unregistered, \$3.00 less. It pays to have a good dog. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

SILVER BLACK FOXES, GOVERNMENT REGISTERED, from best P. E. I. strains, healthy, prolific and well furred. Pups and proven breeders. Price reasonable. Box 243, Medicine Hat, Alta. 23-2

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

HARDY SILVER FOXES, RAISED IN Northern Ontario, registered and government inspected. Ranching methods fully explained to buyers. Rainy Valley Ranch, Emo, Ontario. 22-5

DOMINION GOVERNMENT REGISTERED Silver foxes. First quality. Prolific stock. Write us before investing. Superior Silver Fox Co. J. R. Young, 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg. 1-18

GERMAN POLICE (ALSATIAN) PUPS, REGISTERED, nephews and nieces to Strongheart, famous movie star, \$60 dollar up. Keewatin Kennels, Killam, Alta. 18-4

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIES, THREE females, 15 weeks, sable with white. Beauty with Brains \$15, \$12, \$10. H. C. Graham, Riverton, Alta. 18-5

AI STUD-WINNING AIREDALE TERRIER, Silver Birch, registered, son of Champion Palam Maxim. Fee, \$15. Owner, Walter Riome, 1101 St. Mary's St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. 21-3

CHESAPEAKE RETRIEVER PUPS, SIX WEEKS old, from good working stock. Males, \$12; females, \$10. Also one male, six months old, \$15. J. M. Cowan, Killarney, Man. 21-3

PURE-BRED SILVER BLACK FOXES, PATCH and Reds. Get my prices before you buy. T. R. Lyons, Waterville, N.S. 21-5

FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS, NATURAL CATTLE dogs (males only), \$4.00 each. L. Prentice, Secretan, Sask.

Where Will You Find a Better Market

Than in this Section for your Livestock, Poultry, Machinery, Seed Grain, or any of the things farmers want to Buy, Sell or Exchange?

Three Advantages of "Little Guide Ads."

LOW COST Allan Brothers, Wilcox, Saskatchewan, recently sold a 25 h.p. Gas Engine at a cost of about \$8.00. A few cents a word for a "Little Guide Ad." is a very small expense when you take into consideration the satisfactory prices and profitable results obtained. A "Want Ad." in this section is also a good method of saving money when purchasing anything needed on the farm.

BIG DEMAND There are a number of reasons why Guide advertisers usually find the demand for what they advertise greater than the supply. One reason is, more farmers use "Little Guide Ads." than use any other farm journal. This causes a larger number of people to turn to this section to see what is offered. For a number of years, The Guide has specialized in this method of marketing with profitable results to the users.

PROFITABLE RESULTS There are farmers right in your district who have used "Little Guide Ads." year after year for a number of years. They have created a demand for their surplus young bulls, gilts, boars, wolf hounds, cockerels and similar things. A small ad. in the Farmers' Market Place will market honey for a fraction of a cent per pound; seed grain for less than a cent a bushel; hogs for a few cents each, and other things at an equally small cost. Here is one of the unsolicited testimonials recently received:

"I certainly had splendid results from advertising in The Guide. Before I got my copy with my ad. in it, I had sold a pair of pigs and the party had come 90 miles to get them. I sold 19 Hampshires through The Guide and received \$209, which meant the cost of advertising would only be about 17 cents per head. Wishing your paper success."—Vic. Armstrong, Melfort, Sask.

Cash from the 1926 crop will be spent during the next few weeks. If you want to raise some cash, try a "Little Guide Ad." in our next issue. You will be getting results before you can turn around. Don't delay! Our motto is:

If We Can Do It, For Others—We Can Do It For You

Send your ad. to:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—YOUNG RANCH-BRED MINK, Jack Ross, Basswood, Man. 22-5
SELLING—GUARANTEED COLLIES, R. Hinsl, Lumsden, Sask. 21-3
NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS, PEDIGREAED, F. Heare, Leaside, Ont. 23-3
FOR SALE—FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, \$4.00 and \$5.00. S. C. Thew, Bredenbury, Sask.
SPANIEL RETRIEVER PUPS, SIX WEEKS old, males, \$10. A. E. Miller, Gladstone, Man.

FARM LANDS

STOP! LOOK!

NO. 1

WE have a number of small improved farms that we can sell on easy payments. Possession at once.

NO. 2

WINNIPEG DISTRICT

Two good farms equipped. They join. Can be sold for little cash and easy payments. Possession at once.

NO. 3

If you care to sell your farm we are in position to sell it for you. Write us or call and see us and we will come and look over your farm.

BOYLE REALTY CO.

405 FASHION CRAFT BUILDING
2581 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Sale or Rent

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—Farms on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long-term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 33 years. Interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Dept. of Natural Resources 922, 1st St. East, Calgary.

640 ACRES, LARGE TEN-ROOM HOUSE, barn, granary, all fenced, splendid water, no stone nor scrub, one-third cultivated, all fit for 200 acres. 25 miles Winnipeg, four station, one school, 20 miles. Winnipeg 16 miles, all cultivated, fence, frame house, stable, good water, \$32.50; one-half of 100 acres good crop included. Michael Scott 272 Main St., Winnipeg.

320 ACRES, THREE MILES FROM KELLER, Sask., seven-roomed house, surrounded maple grove, basement, barn, stable, house, implement shed, well, fenced. Page wire: \$8,000, third out. Can be sold fully equipped with sheep, cattle, horses, poultry, furniture. E. R. Johnson, Keller, Sask.

MANY THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED FARM lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. These farms are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in good districts. Big inducements given to good experienced farmers with equipment. For particulars, write The Buxby Land Company, 401 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg.

EQUIPPED 640 ACRES, FOUR MILES FROM town; buildings worth \$12,000; good well and windmill; 50 cattle and 40 pigs; full line machinery; fine grove around buildings. Low price and good terms. 30 miles from Winnipeg. Write Watch Land Co., Winnipeg.

CASH FOR YOUR PROPERTY OR WELL trade little or big—anything for anything here, there and everywhere. More than a million in income properties for your consideration. Carr Morris Realty Service, 104 East 14th, Kansas City, Mo.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICULARS and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

SELLING—HALF-SECTION, GOOD BUILDINGS, good well, good tree plantation, one-half from Ruthilda, Sask., \$9,000; one-third out, balance to suit. Henry Meyer, Gilber.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—BFS. general farm lands, near Van, vet, 40 acres or more, nothing down, nothing for ten years except taxes, interest. Write Reynolds, Columbia Hotel, Bellingham, Washington.

FARM FOR SALE, ADJOINING CYPRESS Lake, 220 acres broken. For further particulars apply to J. B. Phillion, Virdon, Sask.

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRATION HALL, WINNIPEG, helps experienced Swiss workers, desiring to settle, find and get what they want.

LANDSEKER—SEND FOR FREE LIST FARMS and ranches in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. The Landseker, 2409 Fourth Ave., Evansville, Ind.

EXCHANGE FOR HORSES, CATTLE Quarter good raw land, close Tidale. Box 33-3 Eldersley, Sask.

BARGAIN—HALF-SECTION, FROM OWNER, near Elgin, Man., with share 175 acres out. Box 85, Lauder, Man.

BARGAINS IN FARM LANDS—IF YOU WANT a farm, see our list before buying. Brock and Allison, 1825 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask.

Farm Lands Wanted

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRATION HALL, WINNIPEG, desires farm properties, preferably equipped, crop payments, for settling experienced men individually within 11-12 proximity.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located. Particulars see Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb

FARM MACHINERY

Autos, Parts and Repairs

USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR parts—Titan, Case and Nelson tractor parts; windshields, magnets, engines, wheels, springs, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears, etc. in all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent. Auto parts in Canada. New or used for Overlands, Gray-Dorts, McLaughlins, Maxwell, Chevrolets and many others. New or used Ford parts. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 22-24

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators, radiators, wheels, tractor repairs, used belting, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 16-6

USED AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears, radiators, bodies, etc. Country orders given prompt attention. G. J. Auto Wrecking Co., 610 Main St., Winnipeg. 11-24

MAGNETOS, GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC starters of all makes repaired and rewound. Prompt service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co. Ltd., 148 Princess St., Winnipeg. 12-12

AUTO TRUCKS, TRACTOR RADIATORS REpaired, record and cleaned. All work guaranteed. Modern Radiator Service—Phone 6156—1932 Albert Street, Regina. 17-12

AUTO WRECKING CO., 1602 TWELFTH AVE., Regina. Phone 7764. New and used parts all makes cars. Big saving buying from us. 17-12

DODGE TOURING CAR. WILL TRADE FOR horses. Al. Miller, Champion, Alta. 23-2

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 1-13

HAUL CYLINDER GRINDER—LANDIS crankshaft grinder. Bearing fitting machinery. Motor rebuilding, connecting rods reconditioned. Standard Machine Works, Winnipeg. 23-2

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 23-2

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 51-13

Sundry—Plows, Engines, Etc.

THE IDEAL ATTACHMENT
Just attach to bottom of return elevator of any grain separator. It catches stones, bolts, teeth that would damage machine. Also screens out weed seeds that remain. Wonderful time and money saver. Write for price and information. A. D. TAYLOR, 442-3rd Ave., SASKATOON SASK. 23-2

YOU CAN REMOVE YOUR STUMPS

QUICKLY, WITHOUT LABOR AND AT ALMOST NEGLECTIBLE EXPENSE WITH AN EASTHOPE GASOLINE STUMP PULLER For particulars write to EASTHOPE BROS., 1747 Georgia Street W., Vancouver, B.C.

THE KOVAR QUACK GRASS KILLER is specially designed to kill quack grass, sow thistle and weeds with similar creeping rootstocks by the "Dig Out, Dry Out" plan. Powerful lifting action of teeth, and nonclog, flexible frame are outstanding features. Hundreds of satisfied owners in Western Canada. Money back guarantee. Write now for literature and prices. Now! S. S. Strachan and Sons, Swan River, Man. 23-3

FOR SALE—LISTER THREE-HORSE gasoline engine, throttle governed, with 32-volt generator, switchboard and battery stand, new belt and water tank, in first-class order. \$125. New battery supplied at extra \$125. David Bradley, Radcliffe, Sask. 22-2

STATE MACHINERY: SEED CUTTER, Hoover planter, Hoover digger, Deere team cultivator with corn guards, \$200 (cost \$400) f.o.b. Swan River, Man. H. B. Beynon, 105 Ave. C, South, Saskatoon, Sask. 22-2

YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 80,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price. 23-2

WATERLOO BOY AND THREE-FURROW plow, kept under shelter and guaranteed in good running order, \$400 cash. H. Andrews, Deer Horn, Man. 21-2

MILLING—SEVEN H.P. HERCULES ENGINE and eight-inch chopper; also 11-22 tractor and E. B. separator, good condition, or trade for 28-inch separator. A. W. Wallace, Pasqua, Sask. 21-3

FLYWHEEL FOR 15-30 RUMELY oil-pull, type F. If hard to get off will take crank-shaft and wheel attached. State price in first letter. Box 500, Saltcoats, Sask. 23-3

MILLING—ONE J. I. CASE HIGH BAGGER and weigher, in good condition. Price \$60. William Stone, Box 145, Earl Grey, Sask. 23-3

MILLING—ROTARY ROD WEEDER, NEW, f.o.b. Holbien. H. B. Pugh, Holbien, Sask. 23-2

FOR SALE—12-25 E.B. GAS ENGINE, 24-FT. Gasoline separator complete, good condition. Cheap. E. Quamme, Brownlee, Sask. 23-2

COOPER HULLER FOR SALE, TO FIT 21-36 Woods Bros. separator. Herbert Heintz, Gull Lake, Sask. 21-3

MILLING—PORTABLE ELEVATOR, GOOD AS new. Sell cheap. Carl A. Anderson, Regina. 22-2

FOR SALE—13 H.P. STEAM ENGINE, 170 pounds of steam, perfect condition, \$200. Box 7, Moose Lake, Sask. 21-4

MILLING—INTERNATIONAL HAY PRESS, good condition, \$175. Art. Guenette, St. Jean Baptiste, Man. 21-4

MILLING—12 H.P. MANITOBA ENGINE, ON trucks, good as new, \$200 cash, f.o.b. Viking. 21-4

ANTED—SET OF ANGLE LUGS FOR Fordson tractor. State lowest price. B. Gorrell, Galtown, Sask. 22-2

MILLING—32-INCH RUTH FEEDER, GOOD running order, \$60, f.o.b. Box 388, Lacombe, Alta. 22-2

MILLING—GRAIN BLOWER, GOOD CONDITION, \$75. N. Irwin, Beaver, Man. 23-4

MILLING, CHEAP—25-75 CASE ENGINE REPAIRS. James Allen, Wilcox, Sask. 23-4

TANLEY-JONES, 28-INCH FEEDER, GOOD condition. G. Power, Virden, Man. 22-2

FARM MACHINERY

Tractors and Threshers

BARGAINS—USED MACHINERY 36-60 Every thresher; two 30-60 Holt Caterpillars; two three-bottom La Crosse disc plows; Fordson tractor; Stewart sheaf loader; John Deere ten, Cockshutt ten, Cockshutt five-bottom self-lift engine gang plows. Box 460 Drumheller, Alta. 21-3

SELLING—30-60 OIL-PULL, RUNNING ORDER, good gearing; eight-bottom John Deere plow. Outfit, \$900 cash. Also 18-35 Oil-Pull and 28 x 44 Sawyer-Massey running order, \$1,000 cash. Heavy repairs for 25-45 and 30-60 Rumelys. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 21-5

SELLING—WATERLOO SEPARATOR, 28-42, with belts; Manitoba portable engine, 25 horsepower. All in first-class condition, ready to start work. \$1,200 cash, or would take part cattle. Apply P.O. Box 1139, Brandon, Man. 21-2

SELLING, CHEAP—ONE 20 H.P. I.H.C. TRACTOR, \$150; one 20 H.P. Waterloo steam, overhauled and painted; one George White Allwork tractor, overhauled, in first-class condition. Apply to J. S. McGill, Hartney, Man. 21-2

SELLING—22-INCH MCCORMICK-DEERING SEPARATOR, complete with Garden City feeder, drive belt, etc. threshed only 40,000 bushels, first-class condition, \$900. Wm. Drever, Box 129, Plapot, Sask. 23-2

SELLING—30-60 RUMELY OIL TRACTOR and 40-64 Rumely separator, equipped with 14-foot Garden City feeder. Last fall's average 3,500 bushels when dry. Price \$1,500 for quick sale. W. W. Archibald, Salvador, Sask. 23-2

SELLING—25-50 OIL TRACTOR, \$1,450; 32-50 Aultman-Taylor separator, Al. condition, \$625; or trade for 24-inch outfit. Also 22 H.P. steam engine (Watrous Co.), portable sawmill and blower, price \$850. Box 42, Winnipeg Beach, Man. 23-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—22 HORSE-POWER Waterloo steam engine, 33-56 steel separator, only run two seasons, in good repair. Will consider livestock or small outfit. H. A. Mack, Manor, Sask. 23-2

SELLING—CASE STEAM ENGINE, 25-75 H.P., 40-62, overhauled, \$700. Waterloo separator, 36-56, always shedded. Price \$600. Write for terms. Conquest Machine Works, Conquest, Sask. 21-3

SELLING—SEPARATOR, 36-60 STEEL RED River, new; 32-110 steam tractor, Sawyer-Massey, 175 pounds pressure; good condition. For terms, apply Mackay Bros., Helmsdale, Alta. 21-3

25 HORSE-POWER DOUBLE CYLINDER Nichols and Shepard steam tractor, separator and caboose complete, in good repair. Write Wilkie and Robertson, Kedleston, Sask. 21-3

THREE SECOND-HAND SEPARATORS, ONE has new feeders. Prices from three hundred dollars. Particulars, apply A. W. Edwards, Box 87, Broadview, Sask. 19-56

WANTED—RUMELY 30-60 OIL-PULL IN exchange for 15-30 Rumely, in good repair, or Chevrolet 490, newly overhauled. O. B. Isfeld, Wymvard, Sask. 21-3

SELLING—26 H.P. SAWYER-MASSEY TANDEM compound steamer, in good condition. Price reasonable. Apply R. Wallace & Sons, Lloydminster, Alta. 21-3

20 H.P. I.H.C. TRACTOR, 24-INCH MINNEAPOLIS separator, \$425. Three chopping engines, five to 10 H.P., \$70 to \$140 Ben Avery, Lauder, Man. 21-3

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, GEORGE White separator, 36 x 60; Titan coal oil burner engine. Will accept \$700 cash. Collins and Diamond Ltd., Gladstone, Man. 21-3

SELLING—STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT, 26 horse, American-Abell engine; 36-56 Waterloo separator, all belts, tanks, cook car; ready to run; \$700 cash. H. Price, Delisle, Sask. 22-2

FOR SALE—REEVES 25 H.P. DOUBLE CYLINDER cross compound steam engine, 40-62 Minneapolis separator. A good outfit cheap for cash. Box 216, Govan, Sask. 22-2

SELLING—17-H.P. SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM tractor, Alberta boiler, 150 lbs. pressure. Inspected, good condition, \$600. Apply W. McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 22-3

SELLING—22 x 48 TWIN CITY ALL-STEEL separator and Rumely tractor, with plows, in good running condition. A real bargain at \$1,200. James Meyer, Brooks, Alta. 21-4

SELLING—24-40 IMPERIAL SEPARATOR, wind-stacker, weigher, feeder, good condition, \$250 cash; under cover; used 90 days. John Powness, Saltcoats, Sask. 23-4

FOR SALE—CUSHMAN COMBINATION 24-46 separator, hand feed, blower, 15 H.P. engine, steel frame trucks, all belts, \$600. D. Deglez, Invermay, Sask. 23-4

GOODISON 20-38 SEPARATOR, WITH GARDEN CITY feeder, new belts, in good condition, \$550. One Mogul 10-20 at \$150. Alex. Slim, Grenfell, Sask. 23-2

WANTED—CASE 20-38 SEPARATOR, WITH GARDEN CITY feeder, new belts, in good condition, \$550. Walter Robb, Grand View, Man. 23-2

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL HAY PRESS, good condition, \$175. Art. Guenette, St. Jean Baptiste, Man. 21-4

SELLING—12 H.P. MANITOBA ENGINE, ON trucks, good as new, \$200 cash, f.o.b. Viking. 21-2

ANTED—SET OF ANGLE LUGS FOR Fordson tractor. State lowest price. B. Gorrell, Galtown, Sask. 22-2

SELLING—32-INCH RUTH FEEDER, GOOD running order, \$60, f.o.b. Box 388, Lacombe, Alta. 22-2

SELLING—GRAIN BLOWER, GOOD CONDITION, \$75. N. Irwin, Beaver, Man. 23-4

SELLING, CHEAP—25-75 CASE ENGINE REPAIRS. James Allen, Wilcox, Sask. 23-4

TANLEY-JONES, 28-INCH FEEDER, GOOD condition. G. Power, Virden, Man. 22-2

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, CASE 20-36 separator complete, Mogul kerosene tractor with surplus power, good running condition, \$700. Walter Robb, Grand View, Man. 23-2

FOR SALE—36-58 CASE STEEL SEPARATOR, Garden City feeder, nearly new; \$350 takes the outfit. Further particulars from N. C. McFarlane, Gainsboro, Sask. 21-3

WANTED—24 OR 26-IN. STEEL SEPARATOR, first-class condition. Full particulars. E. R. Clark, Sintaluta, Sask. 22-2

FOR SALE—12-36 CASE STEAM TRACTOR, Al. shape. Cheap for cash. P. Koots, Eckville, Alta. 22-2

SELLING—BEAVER TRACTOR, 15-30, AND Waterloo 24-36 separator, outfit complete, \$1,200. Fred Hertlein, Silverton, Man. 22-2

WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR STOCK 36-60 Avery separator, complete. Apply Clarence H. Church, Box 728, Moose Jaw, Sask. 23-3

FOR SALE—CASE 25-75 STEAM ENGINE, 40-62 separator, Al. shape. Price \$1,800. Alex. Byrnes, Richlea, Sask. 23-3

SELLING—34-56 RUMELY SEPARATOR, guaranteed in first-class shape. Take \$400 cash. Paul Blaser, Markinch, Sask. 23-2

FOR SALE—65 H.P. CASE STEAMER, 32-54 Avery separator with bunk car and tank, in good running order. R. Bricker, Strome, Alta. 22-2

FORDSON, NEARLY NEW, WITH ALL attachments, including top, \$400 cash. Oliver plow, \$60. Scandrett, Keeler, Sask. 23-2

SELLING—32 REEVES STEAM ALBERTA Special. Write for particulars. J. Griffin, Hawarden, Sask. 22-2

FOR SALE—STEEL CASE SEPARATOR, 40-62, ready to thresh, \$500. 177 Wilcox, Sask. 22-2

SNAP FOR CASH—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR, good running order. C. Shler, Colonay, Sask. 21-3

FOR SALE—11-22 SAWYER-MASSEY tractor. G. Sanders, Kandahar, Sask. 22-2

SELLING—32-INCH RUMELY SEPARATOR, good condition, \$800. E. R. Chugg, Granum, Alta. 22-2

ONE 10-20 TITAN, IN GOOD CONDITION, \$350, f.o.b. Quill Lake, Sask. J. E. Andress. 23-2

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

MISCELLANEOUS

AGENTS AND EMPLOYMENT

HOW MUCH DO YOU EARN?

HOW many dollars per week do you want to earn? Here is a question almost every man can answer, but very few know how to go and get it. We have a plan whereby you can reach your goal—not by gambling or speculating, but a sound and practical plan that calls for hard work and the go-get-it grit that is backed up with a will to win. Hundreds of men in Canada are successfully handling our proposition. No money or experience required. We furnish you a complete selling outfit featuring ready-made and made-to-measure clothing for the whole family, backed up with high quality merchandise, low prices, prompt service and our money-back guarantee. You can make every home in your district a permanent customer. Write today for full details to Continental Mail Order Co., P.O. Box 772, Montreal, Canada.

Wanted by the Fuller Brush Company Limited

men in every province to distribute 60 free sample brushes per week in country and towns. Must have car or rig. Liberal earnings and permanent work for neat, energetic men with references. Write, call or phone a branch office in Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or write direct to 601 Bank of Commerce Chambers, Winnipeg, for free "Out of the Rut" booklet.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS
Now is the time to get ready for business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

MISCELLANEOUS

A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN—WE WANT TO put one man in your community in a big paying tailoring business of his own. We are the most progressive direct-to-wearer tailoring house in Canada, making a fine line of suits and overcoats which sell at low factory prices. Every garment guaranteed to fit and please. Men will want to be our representatives, show the big woolen samples we shall give him, and take orders. He will collect liberal commissions daily. No experience or capital necessary, but ambition and willingness to work essential. \$100 a week easy for men who work. If you want to become financially independent, write at once to Mr. Faber, Sales Manager, National Mail Order House Ltd., Dept. 70-J-1, Box 2017, Montreal.

TAKE ORDERS FOR SUITS AND OVERCOATS that are astounding the country. Nothing like them before. Sell for \$23.50. Made-to-order. Wonderful woolens. Fine workmanship. Guaranteed fit and satisfaction, or money back. Men everywhere doubling their incomes. No experience or capital required. We teach you and give you fine selling outfit absolutely free. You'll want to drop everything else when you see the values. Write or wire today for territory and outfit. Barton Tailoring Company, Dept. 70-J-1, Box 241, Montreal.

AGENTS EARN \$100 UPWARDS WEEKLY AND free co-operative stock interest selling Gold Medal Five-Tube Radio Frequency Sets at \$25. "The set that

MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

HAVE YOU TRIED MY WONDERFUL SELF home treatments for the healing of varicose ulcers, running sores, eczema, etc.? If you are afflicted with one of the other send for my pamphlet with testimonial and see how other people were healed while working. Nurse Dencker, 610½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 23-5

HAY AND FEED

WANTED—No. 1 BALED HAY, CAR LOTS. Write J. Condy (Feed Barn), Meyronne, Sask.

HONEY

PURE CLOVER HONEY FROM OUR OWN BEE-YARD, in ten-pound pails, delivered free, Alberta, \$18; Saskatchewan, \$17; Manitoba, \$16 per 100 pounds. Guy Kember, Sarnia, Ont. 22-5

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SHIP US YOUR BEEF HIDES, HORSE HAIR, Wool and Seneca Root. Highest market prices and prompt returns at all times. North West Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 22-5

LIQUEURS AND SYRUPS

FRUIT AND PLANT EXTRACTS FOR LIQUEURS, syrups, cooking. Full instructions. 50c per bottle. Richard and Beliveau, Winnipeg. 22-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—TAMARAC, CEDAR AND willow; 8-ft. slabs, cordwood, stove wood, spruce poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 23-5

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad" in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

BUY LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL. WE supply everything. Send us your enquiries. Prompt shipments, excellent material, low prices. Tide-Water Sawmills Co., Vancouver, B.C. 22-5

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 18-9

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Soisqua, B.C. 1-13

MAGNETO REPAIRS

MAGNETO REPAIRS

OFFICIAL SERVICE STATION Bosch, Webster, Splitdorf, K-W, Berlin, Kings-
ton Magnets. Genuine parts. We service all makes of ignition, generator and starter apparatus. S. H. Brown, 1110 Rosser Ave., Brandon. Phone 2020.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CONN. ARTIST and Premier band instruments. Cornets, 15 dollars and up; saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars, ukuleles, violins. Send for our catalog and bargain list of used band instruments. Canada's oldest and largest music house. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 6-1

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Goeckeler Piano House, Saskatoon. 1-11

FREE CONCERT GRAND PHONOGRAPH. Purchase one package of "Silverline Needles," price 25 cents (numbered coupon attached). You may win this beautiful phonograph on September 30. Wray's Music Store, Dept. A, Winnipeg. 23-2

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN REMITTING BUY MONEY ORDERS
CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS

NURSERY STOCK

MACDONALD RHUBARB FOR FALL PLANTING Canada's greatest pie plant. Large, red stalks, very tender, with rich, fruit-like flavor. Very vigorous grower. Superior to all other varieties. Safely planted from September 15 till freeze-up. Two roots for \$1.50; 6 for \$4.00; 12 for \$7.50, postpaid.

PEONIES—These beautiful perennials are best planted in fall, from September 15 on. We have three of the choicest named varieties. Festiva Maxima (White), Edulis Superba (Pink), Felix Crouse (Red). Strong, two-year-old roots that will bloom next year, will grow in any soil and last a lifetime. 90c each; 3 for \$2.50, postpaid. Cash with order.

ASSINIBOINE GARDENS 132 MONTROSE STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

PLANT THIS FALL

SELLING young Evergreen trees, 2 feet, spruce or pine, at \$20 per 100. Caragana for hedges or windbreaks, 2 feet, \$6.00 per 100. North-west poplar trees, stout, clean, 8 feet, \$10 per dozen. Lilac bushes, 2 feet, \$8.00 per dozen. Peonies, strong roots, red, white and pink, \$10 per dozen. Asparagus roots, \$5.00 per 100. Order now.

WEST END NURSERIES - CALGARY

BOUGHEN NURSERIES, Valley River, Man. FALL BARGAIN, FIVE DOLLARS PER SET. Seven Hybrid Plums, Opata, Sapa, bush form, two years; Seven Hybrid Apples, one year, best hardy varieties; Seven Crab Apples, one year, best hardy varieties; Seven Peonies for September planting, fine named varieties, all colors; Seven divisions Macdonald Rhubarb, best red variety. Order now. Instructions sent for planting.

FOR FALL PLANTING—OUR LIST IS now ready for distribution. Write for free copy. Peonies and Perennial Flowers in particular, are better planted in the Fall. Our list of Shrubs, Perennial Flowers and Fruit Trees are complete for fall planting.—ISLAND PARK NURSERIES LTD., Portage la Prairie, Man.

OPTOMETRISTS

SAVE YOUR SIGHT — N. V. GORDON, OPTOMETRIST. Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg. 22-13

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ST. ALBAN'S COLLEGE, PRINCE ALBERT. Residence for girls attending Collegiate Institute or Public Schools. A real "home" for girls away from "home." Home study supervised and assistance given. College beautifully located and thoroughly renovated. Music specialty. Terms very moderate. Write for prospectus and full particulars to Canon J. I. Strong, resident manager.

MISCELLANEOUS

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

INVENTORS REQUIRING INFORMATION regarding patenting can immediately secure interesting free booklet. Marsden and Bromley, 403 Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto, 15-9

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornhill Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.

STOCKS AND BONDS

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

WILL BUY FEW SHARES UNITED GRAIN Growers Ltd. stock. Clifton C. Cross & Co., Regina, Sask. 22-2

STOVES, ETC.

GREEN'S GREATER STOVE CO., 316 NOTRE Dame, Winnipeg. Used stoves and repairs for all makes of ranges for sale. 14-9

TAXIDERMY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 290 EDMONTON St., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads.

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Man. 23-18

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—REGALIA BRAND, post-paid five pounds: Rouge or Havana, Connecticut, \$2.65; In Spread Leaf, \$2.90; Haubour or Rouge-Quesnel, \$3.40; Quesnel or Perfum d'Italie, \$3.65; In Spread Leaf, \$3.90. Richard and Beliveau Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. 22-2

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.

Live Poultry Wanted

Our feeding batteries must be constantly refilled. We need 25,000 pounds of Hens and Spring Chickens every week to satisfy the demands of our trade.

These prices are for live weight, F.O.B. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for two full weeks or up to September 15. Per lb.
Hens over six lbs. .20
Hens 5 to 6 lbs. .18
Hens 4 to 5 lbs. .15
Young Chickens over two lbs. .22
Hen Turkeys .24
Old Tom Turkeys .18 to .20
Ducks and Geese .13

Service for satisfaction. Write for tags and crates.

THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS

605 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Broilers, over 2 lbs. 22-23c
Fowl, over 6 lbs., 20c; 5-6 lbs., 17-18c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs. 15c
Old Roosters, in good condition 10c
Turkeys, Old Toms 18-20c
Turkey Hens, 9 lbs. and over, good condition 22c
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Prompt payments.

Standard Produce Co.
45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, over 6 lbs., extra fat, 19c; over 5 lbs. 16c; 4-5 lbs., 14c; under 4 lbs., in good condition 12c
Broilers 19c
Turkeys 18-20c
Ducklings Best Market Price
Roosters 9c
Geese 12c
All prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Licensed and Bonded

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT & PRODUCE CO.
91-95 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Trees that Attract

Continued from Page 15

but yet within reach of the dwellers in prairie towns and farms.

The peonies will take care of next season's orders up to 40,000. That will give an idea of the demand which is growing up around us in the West for materials for home beautification. Matching the peony in hardiness is a yellow briar rose, which has been popular with Island Park patrons. And perennial phlox! Some flower growers will declare there is no hardy perennial phlox. Makes the Colonel smile because he has carried this strain through 20 winters without difficulty.

For Manitobans who stand in some doubt as to what the province will grow, let me recommend a visit to this charming corner of their province. Space shortens my list, but what is here lacking, the enchantment of the place will urge you to discover.

Marketing Ontario Wheat

The United Farmers Co-operative Co., of Ontario, through its general manager, H. B. Clemes, has issued the following statement to the wheat producers of that province:

"It has come to our attention that some people are making entirely unauthorized statements which are either incorrect or are misunderstood by the farmers. We wish to caution you that you cannot expect the returns in post season dividends from your wheat transactions this year which you got under the Government Certificate plan during the war period.

"In the first place, we are not operating the pool this year, but are buying wheat in the open market and paying the highest market price for it, and in this connection we would say that we believe that the price to the farmer today is fully eight cents per bushel, on the average, above what it would be if we were not buying or if there were no talk of a Wheat Pool.

"Secondly, it is much more difficult to handle the wheat business on the basis under which we are working than it would be on a straight pool proposition because we are buying at the top market price. Under the circumstances we feel that we cannot afford to take chances on this wheat by holding it for better markets later or unless we hedge it by sales of future options. This, of course, limits our profit but makes a safe basis on which to handle the wheat. We look for an increased profit from sales which the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers have already made for us and which we expect they will be able to make more freely later on.

"Even if the farmer gets no extra dividend on his wheat at the end of the present season we feel that we have put several cents per bushel into his pocket on the price which he is getting for his wheat at the present time. We hope to do a little better than this, but we do not want you to have your expectations raised too high and then be disappointed in the final results."

Fewer Harvesters This Year

It now appears likely that this year there will be fewer harvesters than usual coming west on the harvesters' excursions. One reason is that industrial activities and particularly building activities in eastern cities are very active and work is abundant. Reports indicate also that there is now an acute shortage of help on the farms of the eastern provinces. In some places, and particularly in Ontario, harvesting operations have been greatly delayed by wet weather. In ordinary seasons a large number of men from the farms come west on the later excursions after the bulk of the harvest has been disposed of, but this year the wet harvest weather, following an unusually late spring, has delayed operations so that fewer harvesters than usual will be available from this source.

New Cabinet Ministers

Hon. Andre Fauteux has been appointed solicitor-general, and Hon. Dr. Eugene Paquet, minister of health and soldiers' re-establishment in the Meighen cabinet. This leaves three portfolios still vacant. Those of interior and immigration are usually considered western portfolios and one of them, it is understood, is being held for a Saskatchewan man. Marine and fisheries will probably go to Quebec, which now has four representatives. Ontario has seven representatives, B.C. has two and Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island one each.

We hear some of our Socialist friends say sometimes that the capitalist system is obviously breaking down. I do not agree with that statement. I believe that we are today in a position very much like the industrial revolution which took place about 120 years ago. Then the steam age was ushered in. We are now entering, I believe, the new age of electricity and an age of chemistry. Wide-awake capitalists are seeing this and they are taking steps to appropriate for private profit the exploitation of these great forces. If they succeed in doing that, then the capitalist system will be given a new and long and more powerful lease of life.—Philip Snowden, ex-chancellor of the exchequer.



LOTS of work to do before frost. Keep your horses in shape. Use Gombault's Caustic Balsam for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts and Muscular Inflammation.

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London and Paris
THIS FALL

To have rolled down the Strand or to have witnessed the busy stream of life in Piccadilly Circus—to have experienced that glow of anticipation which comes when you step off the train and are able to say for the first time "So this is Paris!" These experiences that up to now have come to but few of us.

And yet it has been made so easy. For as little as \$155.00 you can make the round trip on a Cunard or Anchor-Davidson liner from Montreal. The voyage will remain a memory of delight, of wholesome meals well served, of concerts and games, rest and recreation.

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Market News and Notes

WHEAT YIELDS AND PRICES

Predictions of the wheat yield of the prairie provinces are as uncertain and contradictory as the prophecies of the outcome of the election. The August 10 report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates the total yield of wheat for Canada at 316,960,000 bushels against 411,375,700, the bureau's final estimate for last year. This would put the yield from the prairies below 300,000,000 bushels. The grain trade considers both this year's estimate and last year's final estimate too low and places the yield from the West alone at somewhere around 350,000,000 bushels. On August 21 the Free Press issued its fifth crop report for the season, and while not yet making any definite estimate of the yield, stated that the correspondents' comments indicated that, with the considerable increase in acreage this year, the outlook would appear to be for a yield as big as last year. Though the crop suffered severely over large sections during the hot, dry weather of July and the first days of August, cool weather and rains greatly aided filling. Reports from Manitoba and Alberta are on the whole more optimistic than those from Saskatchewan.

The quick reaction to the Dominion report issued about the middle of July, and which carried prices up around 10 cents a bushel, has been followed by lower prices and cash wheat quotations are now close to those of two months ago. Stocks of wheat in Canada on July 31 were as follows: In farmers' hands, 3,987,300; country elevators in west, 1,324,542; terminals in western division, 14,796,815; public elevators in east, 9,329,851; flour mills, 3,000,000; transit by rail, 1,505,260; transit by lake and canal, 1,657,426; total, 35,601,194 bushels. This compares with 26,482,696 on the corresponding date last year.

European crops are not coming up to expectations while in the Argentine and Australia it is too early to make predictions, though reports are that conditions are favorable. The United States will have about 200,000,000 bushels to export from her \$39,000,000-bushel crop. Russian reports are not looked upon as reliable and she will probably remain an enigma from the standpoint of wheat estimates for some time to come.

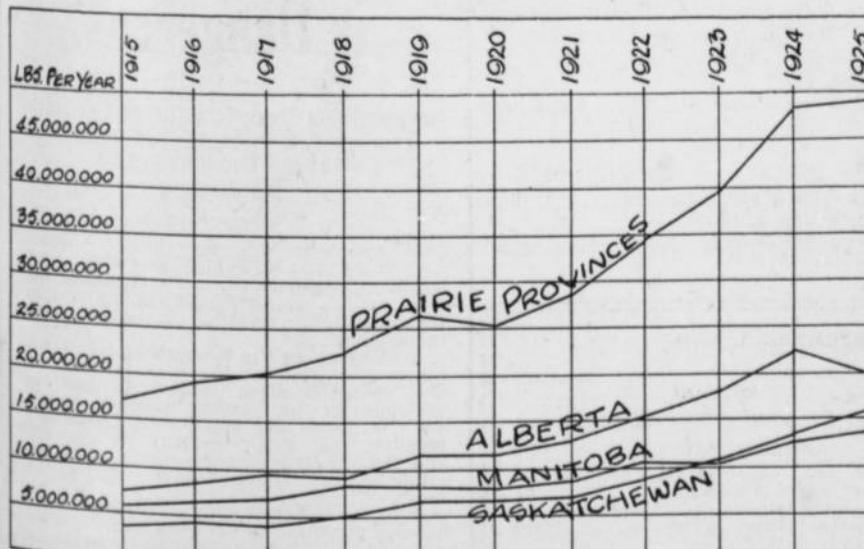
WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

Cash quotations at close of market August 25.

	Wheat		Flax
1 Nor.	150	1 N.W.C.	208
2 Nor.	145	2 C.W.	204
3 Nor.	136	3 C.W.	191
4	127	Rejected.	181
5	114	Rye	94
6	97	2 C.W.	94
Feed.	81	Futures	
1 Red Durum	118	Oct. wheat	136
2 Red Durum	116	Dec. wheat	134
Oats		May wheat	139
2 C.W.	48	Oct. oats	47
3 C.W.	44	Dec. oats	46
Ex. 1 feed.	43	May oats	49
1 feed.	42	Oct. barley	62
2 feed.	39	Dec. barley	61
Barley		May barley	64
3 C.W.	62	Oct. flax	211
4 C.W.	60	Dec. flax	209
Rejected.	57	May flax	216
Feed.	56	Oct. rye	96
		Dec. rye	97
		May rye	102

LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

	Winnipeg	Calgary
Steers:		
Choice	\$6.25-\$6.50	\$6.00-\$6.25
Fair to good	5.50-6.00	5.25-5.85
Medium	4.75-5.25	4.00-5.00
Common	4.25-4.50	
Choice feeders	5.00-5.50	4.75-5.00
Fair to good	3.75-4.75	3.75-4.50
Choice stockers	4.25-4.75	4.00-4.50
Fair to good	3.00-4.00	3.50-4.00
Heifers:		
Choice butcher	5.75-6.25	4.85-5.00
Fair to good	4.50-5.50	4.00-4.75
Choice stockers	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.50
Fair to good	2.75-3.25	2.50-2.75
Cows:		
Choice butcher	4.25-4.50	3.85-4.00
Fair to good	3.25-4.00	3.40-3.75
Canners and cutters	1.50-2.50	1.75-2.25
Calves:		
Choice	7.50-8.50	5.75-6.00
Good	5.50-7.00	5.00-5.50
Common	3.00-5.00	2.00-4.00



How the production of creamery butter has trebled in the prairie provinces in the last 10 years. In 1900 the prairies produced 2,802,144 pounds of creamery butter. By 1907 this had increased to 3,201,894 pounds. In 1910 production was 5,748,304 pounds, and in 1915 17,194,829 pounds. In the 10 succeeding years production nearly trebled, for in 1925 production reached just a little short of 50,000,000 pounds. When it is considered that this is 5,000,000 pounds more than the total production of Canada in 1907, it must be admitted that the increase in butter production on the prairies has been very satisfactory. Alberta, of course, leads, with Saskatchewan coming next, having passed Manitoba in 1923. The falling off last year in Alberta will, according to present prospects, be made up this season. As far as quality is concerned the western provinces hold an excellent position. Their prize winnings are the envy of eastern buttermakers, and on the British market western butter far surpasses that of Ontario, being more of the mild flavored, low salted type preferred by the Englishman.

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Over \$8,000.00 in Money Prizes

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• The Hon. T. C. Norris will auction exhibits at conclusion of the show.

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RUTH FEEDER TO FIT 30-IN. SPARATOR, in good running order. Price \$40, f.o.b. station. H. W. Fleseler, Box 35, Langenburg, Sask.

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SELLING—36-60 GARDEN CITY STEEL feeder, good condition, \$120, f.o.b. Cymrie, Sask. A. A. Downey.

Farm Lands Wanted

CASH BUYERS WANT GOOD FARMS. Describe fully. Name lowest price. E. Macpherson, Moose Jaw, Sask.

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Rabbits

CHINCHILLA RABBITS—ONE PAIR MATURE rabbit, doe bred, \$25; young stock does, \$7.00; bucks, \$5.00. Apply to Jas. B. Johnston, Watts, Alta.

Honey

BEST CLOVER HONEY—10-POUND PAILS, 300 pounds, \$40. Cash with order. Fred Statton, Mitchell, Ontario.

Price of Grain!

—up or down
from here?

The present situation has confused a great many of the trade and as a result sentiment is mixed but an analysis of conditions, if based on fundamentals, does indicate what's ahead.

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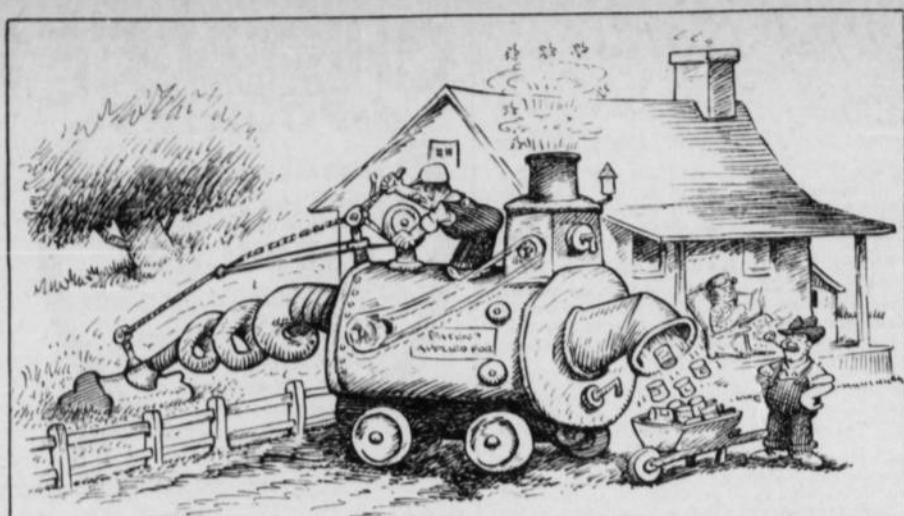
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The slowness of the engineering profession in evolving machinery that will lighten the toil of the housewife has long been a humiliating fact to Mr. Knowitall. But the amazing feature of the situation is that women have not done anything about it themselves. This, thinks Mr. Knowitall, is because if a man is faced with a tough job he will sit down and figure out some way of making it easier, while a woman, faced with an equally tough job just goes ahead and does it. The preserving season being upon us he has come to the rescue with the above illustrated community canner. Instead of stewing over a stove the housewife sits on the veranda, studying the latest fashions. The community canner, which travels from farm to farm, gathers the fruit or vegetables as the case may be, sorts them, cleans them, cooks them and puts them into their respective receptacles, which, properly labelled, are delivered to the wheelbarrow or other suitable vehicle. It then passes on to the next farm, leaving the man of the house to store the finished product in the fruit cellar. Thus the housewife is relieved entirely of all work or worry connected with what has hitherto been probably the most trying part of her household duties.

SCREENINGS

Sue—"I can't help it if I'm not perfect. There's only been one perfect little girl."

Mother—"Oh, and who was that?"

Sue—"You, Mummy, when you was little."

He—"Say, Mabel, may I come over to-night?"

She—"Sure, John, come on over."

He—"Why, this not John."

She—"This isn't Mabel, either."

A bootlegger suggests that Americans should boost home trade by buying moonshine instead of imported liquor. Here is a good chance to die for your country.

Little Hans came home with two black eyes and a battered face. "Fighting again," said his mother. " Didn't I tell you that when you were angry you should count to a hundred before you do anything?" "Yes, mother, but the other boy's mother had told him only to count up to fifty."

"Daddy," said little Willie, "what's a shepherd's crook?"

"It's the only kind of crook you don't find in a big city, son," replied his dad.

"Why," said the insurance agent, "insurance is the greatest thing in the world. No man should be without it. I even carry a \$50,000 policy, payable to my wife."

"It's too much," said the harassed prospect. "What excuse can you give her for living?"

"No man is perfect," someone said.

The statesman, with resentment great, exclaimed, "My friend, you've been misled."

You quite forgot our candidate!"

A Kansas man has discovered how to find a needle in a haystack. He sat on the stack.

An American in dear old London was bragging about his automobile. He ended his eulogy by declaring: "It runs so smoothly that you can't feel it, so quietly you can't hear it, has such perfect ignition you can't smell it, and as for speed—boy, you can't see it."

"But, my word, old dear," interrupted the Briton, anxiously, "how do you know the bally thing is there?"

Tramp—"Pardon me, sir, but have you seen a policeman round here?"

Polite Pedestrian—"No, I am sorry."

Tramp—"Thank you. Now will you kindly hand over your watch and purse?"

Any girl can be gay in a classy coupe; In a taxi they all can be jolly, But the girl worth while is the one that can smile.

When you're taking her home on the trolley.

Polite Person—"I'm afraid you're in the wrong seat, sir."

Impolite Ditto—"You needn't be afraid, so long as you don't insist on having it."

She had just returned from the barber-shop, where she had exchanged her heavy tresses for a shingle.

"I simply could not stand the weight of all that hair on my head another day," she explained to her angry husband.

"I always thought your head was weak," was his only comment.

Irate Mother (at dinner)—"Johnny, I wish you'd stop reaching for things. Haven't you a tongue?"

Johnny—"Yes, mother, but my arm's longer."

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"I was troubled with pimples that broke out on my forehead. They were large, hard and red, and soon scattered over my face disfiguring it. The pimples festered and burned causing me to scratch, which made them worse. The trouble lasted about two months."

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Acid stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastritis, accompanied by serious stomach ulcers. Food ferments and sours, creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition or to treat with ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and bloat right out of the body, sweeten the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation and there is no sourness or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

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Ask any druggist for a box of McCoy's Cod Liver Extract Tablets. They cost but little, are sugar coated and as pleasant to take as candy.

It's the new, pleasant way to take nasty cod liver extract and will not upset the most delicate stomach.

Skinny men and women take them to speedily put on plenty of good, healthy, solid flesh and for this purpose they are so extremely good that thin men and women often take on five pounds or more in 30 days. As a matter of fact, your druggist is authorized to return your money if you don't take on five pounds in 30 days.

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Be sure and ask for McCoy's, the original and genuine Cod Liver Extract Tablets—60 Tablets—60 cents, and full of Vitalizing Vitamins that help weak, run down, tired out people to gain health, strength and vigor.

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